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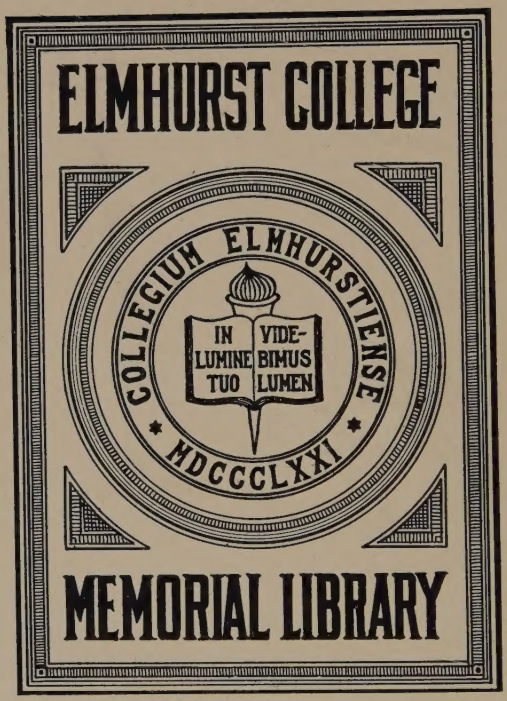
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HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF BELOIT COLLEGE

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF BELOIT COLLEGE

BY

EDWARD DWIGHT EATON

President Emeritus

WITH CHAPTERS BY
MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

NEW YORK

A. S. BARNES AND COMPANY

1928

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TO THE GRADUATES AND OTHER STUDENTS
OF BELOIT, TO ALL WHO HAVE SHARED IN
ITS LIFE AND GROWTH AND TO ALL WHO
HONOR AND LOVE THE COLLEGE
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED

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FOREWORD

THE REQUEST of the Trustees of Beloit that I write a history of the College was to me the equivalent of an imperative, coming as it did from the men with whom I had been intimately associated for more than a generation and to whose friendship I am deeply indebted.

For years it has seemed highly important that such a work be undertaken. Events unrecorded drift rapidly into oblivion. That which appears unforgettable is blurred with the passing of years and cannot be accurately recovered. The life of the College is too valuable a part of the life of the world, and too precious to all who know and love it, to be allowed through neglect to lapse into an indistinguishable past.

The task of chronicler of the history of the College is one to which I would never have appointed myself nor would I have chosen voluntarily the manifold labors involved in it. But having consented to undertake it, I have at least the satisfaction of realizing that having known personally, in their elder years, some of the founders of the College, and having myself entered into their labors for a full generation, I am able to draw upon ampler stores of memory and observation than could otherwise be possible; and I count it a filial privilege to endeavor to bring the personality of the fathers, and the outworking of their purposes through the development of the College thus far, more vividly near to the present and succeeding generations.

For two years I have been engaged upon this undertaking, finding much compensation in the treasures of memory which it has reopened. It has not been my intention to make this a history in the formal sense, covering

full details of the past life of the College. It has seemed wiser to attempt only historical sketches, which while aiming at scrupulous accuracy should group the significant events in the life of Beloit in such manner that the book might be read as a whole with interest, not merely referred to for encyclopedic information.

Several men who are or have been members of the Faculty of the College have cordially acceded to my request that they each contribute to the book a chapter dealing with a specially designated subject. These chapters will be found greatly enhancing the interest and value of the work as a whole. One or two others of the Faculty were asked to prepare chapters but were unable to do so.

It is a pleasure to express my special indebtedness to Miss Iva M. Butlin, Librarian of the College, for the prompt and efficient assistance which she has rendered in verifying needed details and in sending to me books and pamphlets bearing upon the College's history.

And I cannot close these personal words without granting myself the privilege of speaking of my constant and profound obligation to Martha Barber Eaton, gallant sharer of life's endeavors, who by her unfailing sympathy, her insight and unobtrusive counsel, her creative spirit in the home and her abounding hospitality in it has sustained me in undertakings which without her would have been impossible of realization.

May this volume, which carries affectionate greetings to each of the living sons and daughters and other co-workers of Beloit, all of whom I venture to think of as my personal friends, contribute in some measure to the historic appreciation and to the future development of that true Beloit which is the College of our memories and our hopes.

EDWARD DWIGHT EATON

January, 1928

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HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF BELOIT COLLEGE

I

A POTENTIAL COMMONWEALTH AND THE PROJECT OF A COLLEGE

THE beautiful and fertile region which we know as Wisconsin was trodden by European explorers, traders and missionaries, was described in the pages of annalists and was studied by old world statesmen, when as yet the greater part of our country, both east and west, lay hidden in primeval obscurity.

This early prominence of Wisconsin was due to the fact that it was a key position for the leaders of New France in their purpose to unlock the vast American continent and appropriate it for their royal master, the French king. A level portage of only a mile and a half in the midlands of Wisconsin separates waters that flow northeastward into the Great Lakes and thence through the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean, from waters that flow southwesterly into a great river which it was conjectured might empty into the vast "Western Sea" that bordered India, but which was later found to have its outlet in the "South Sea" — the Gulf of Mexico. Wisconsin was thus the natural center of a continental highway for conquest, trade and religious zeal.

So far as is known the first white man to visit this domain was the intrepid and popular Jean Nicolet, who reached Green Bay in 1634, only four years after John Winthrop established his Puritan settlers at Trimontane, which they renamed Boston, and eight years after Peter Minuit, the director-general of New Netherland, pur-

chased the island of Manhattan from the Indians for twenty-four dollars' worth of beads and ribbons.

In 1618 Nicolet, then a youth of twenty years, had come from Normandy to New France to enter the service of Champlain at Quebec, and had been sent by him into an Indian camp for eight or nine years of strenuous discipline in the ways and thought of the aborigines, in order to be specially equipped, as were others like him, for the adventurous life he was to lead. Now at thirty-six years of age he accompanies a considerable group northwestward and with seven Huron Indians pushes on into Georgian Bay, at that time the farthest point west to which the French had penetrated.[1] Thence he explored St. Mary's River, the Sault Ste. Marie, and the island of Mackinac, and the long birch-bark canoe soon emerged upon the waters of Lake Michigan and presently entered Green Bay, which opens into Lake Michigan from the northeast side of Wisconsin.

On the east shore of the bay Nicolet found a fort and cultivated fields of the Winnebagos. Arraying himself in a gorgeous mandarin "robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors," which he had stowed in his pack against his expected meeting with men of Asia,[2] he approached the Indian village, where he was hospitably received. One hundred and twenty beavers were devoured at a single feast made in his honor. Later at an assembly of several thousands of the natives he concluded a formal treaty of alliance between the King of France and these so-called "Men of the Sea."

Twenty years passed before the toilsome and hazardous journey of two or three months from Quebec to Wisconsin was again attempted. Then several explorers and missionaries essayed it with varying fortunes. Following

[1] R. G. Thwaites, "Wisconsin," page 24.
[2] Parkman, "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," Introd., page 4.

them the noble-hearted Father Marquette was sent to Wisconsin in 1669. Four years later, accompanied by Joliet, a young priest turned trader, Marquette set out upon his eagerly planned expedition to find the Mississippi. Going up the Fox River and down the Wisconsin, their canoes on the seventeenth of June, 1673, swept out into the broad waters of the Mississippi, which they beheld, Marquette tells us, "with a Joy that I cannot Express." It was their careful studies and courageous explorations, followed by their detailed narratives and maps, that opened up the region, and they are justly regarded as the real discoverers of the Mississippi.

From this time on for nearly a century Wisconsin, despite some Indian wars, was in the possession of the French for the profitable trade in furs and for missionary operations. And the strategic importance of Wisconsin did not diminish, rather was accentuated, as the English settlers on the Atlantic seaboard began pushing their way westward, challenging the supremacy of France in our great interior region. "Wisconsin was the keystone of the arch of French occupation,"[1] of which the bases were Quebec and New Orleans. Losing the confidence of her Indian allies in Wisconsin, France's arch was weakened, and when Quebec fell into the hands of the British in 1759 the French control of Wisconsin was permanently gone.

The French traders and *habitans* as well as the Indian tribes in what is now Wisconsin soon adjusted themselves to British overlordship; and although at the close of our Revolutionary War this region fell within the new United States boundaries, yet the action of the British in refusing to evacuate Mackinac left Wisconsin, which looked to Mackinac as its trading center, under British control. Even after Mackinac was transferred to the United States in 1796 the British influence prevailed. The *Bostonnais*,

[1] Thwaites, "Wisconsin," page 89.

as the in-coming Americans were incorrectly styled, were disliked by the Indians for their keen, uncompromising bearing, and because as farmers they were appropriating the hunting grounds of the aborigines. The British themselves believed, and encouraged the impression among others, that the dissensions among the Americans would result in a re-establishment of British control. It was not until after the War of 1812, during which there was an ambitious but futile invasion of Wisconsin by a British and Indian force, that the authority of our government was fully recognized in Wisconsin.

The next outstanding development in the region was in connection with lead mining. The French were early interested in deposits of lead which they found in what is now southwestern Wisconsin and adjacent territory. As far back as 1685 Nicolas Perrot, then French "Commandant of the West," discovered and worked lead mines and taught the natives simple methods of mining and smelting. Others later made similar discoveries. With the development of the fur trade, bullets had become a prime necessity for the hunters and lead became increasingly important. After the establishment of American control attention was increasingly drawn to the lead region; by 1827 the tide of prospectors and accompanying immigrants was setting strongly into southwestern Wisconsin, soon with scenes resembling those that prevailed later in the gold-mining excitement further west. The population of all of present-day Wisconsin was in 1824 only 6,000 to 7,000; but in 1828 there were 10,000 in the lead region alone. Many of the newcomers were from the South; some were veteran miners from Wales and Cornwall.

In 1832 there occurred at some distance to the eastward the episode of the "Black Hawk War," the ill-fated attempt of a brave Indian leader to hold for his people their loved Rock River valley. There having been no Indian

war for years, this uprising drew the attention of the entire country. Correspondents of eastern as well as western papers wrote accounts of the campaign in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin; between military happenings they sent full and glowing descriptions, which were eagerly read, of the delightful region where the events of the conflict were taking place. When the little "war" was over Wisconsin had won its place in the imagination of the country and a wave of immigration from the East swept in.

Present-day Wisconsin had been a part successively since 1787 of the old Northwest Territory, of Indiana Territory, of Michigan Territory, of Illinois Territory and again of Michigan Territory. Now in 1836 there was constituted a separate Wisconsin Territory, including in its ample borders the present Iowa, Minnesota and a part of the Dakotas.

Many of these settlers in Wisconsin and northern Illinois being easterners of a fine type, it need hardly be said that a leading concern with them was the development of the institutions of religion and education to which they were accustomed and which they believed were essential to the welfare of every commonwealth. In the autumn of 1837 Rev. Stephen Peet, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1823, arrived by boat at Green Bay. Becoming pastor of the young Presbyterian church there, he secured in 1838 the erection of a church building, toward which John Jacob Astor contributed three hundred dollars and Washington Irving fifty dollars.[1] The first church bell brought to the Territory was placed on this building. During one month in the summer of 1839 Mr. Peet made on horseback a missionary journey of 575 miles in Wisconsin. He found Madison a village of 250 people, and Beloit about the same size. On his return

[1] Rev. Dr. William F. Brown, "Past Made Present," page 162.

home he sent to the East an earnest request for "ten good ministers for needy fields" in Wisconsin, and obtained them. He then became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Milwaukee, whence he was called in 1841 to be the agent of the American Home Missionary Society for Wisconsin. In his unresting ardor in the prosecution of his work he exhausted horse after horse as he drove through the Territory rapidly filling with settlers.[1]

As successor to Mr. Peet the church in Milwaukee called to its pastorate in 1843 a young Congregational clergyman, Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, a native of Hartford, Connecticut. Having graduated at Yale in the famous class of 1837, in which were included such men as Chief Justice Waite, William M. Evarts, Samuel J. Tilden and Professor Benjamin Silliman, and having himself been a teacher for several years in New York City, it was natural that the educational prospects of this new region should seem to Mr. Chapin of pressing importance. He was at once in full sympathy with others in the Territory who were already studying the possibilities of education adequate to the requirements of a Christian civilization. His first introduction as a young pastor to "the General Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin" was at its annual meeting in the autumn of 1843, held at Beloit, where he found, he says, "the representatives of the churches then and there thinking on a college. They had been thinking on it for a year or more."

In 1844 Mr. Chapin was present at a large assemblage in Cleveland, Ohio, which was surveying the religious and educational needs of the Mississippi Valley. We will quote his own glowing words spoken twenty-eight

[1] During the decade from 1840 to 1850 the percentage of increase in the population of Wisconsin was greater than that in any other state in the Union. In 1840 Wisconsin numbered not quite 31,000 inhabitants. In 1850 the number had risen to over 300,000, an increase in ten years of about 900 per cent. See U. S. Census, 1840 and 1850.

years later at the Quarter-Centennial of Beloit College:

"Let me take you next, a few months later, in the early summer of 1844, to the door of a little stateroom of the steamer *Chesapeake*, moving over the waters of Lake Erie and bearing, as part of her freight, delegates returning from a great northwestern gathering of Christian men and women, that had been called at Cleveland to consider the general interests of Christ's kingdom in the wide Mississippi Valley. You may see seven of us crowded together in that narrow room. Stephen Peet, to whom belongs the honor of being foremost and chief of the founders of Beloit College, is lying on the berth, ill in body, but his fertile mind as active as ever in planning for the spiritual interests of this region. By his side sits Theron Baldwin, then just entering on his life-work. Miter, Gaston, Hicks, Bulkley and myself are standing by, listening to their talk. The Western College Society was fairly organized and Baldwin, its Secretary and soul, unfolds its purpose and plans. There is light and hope in what he says. A hand from the East will be stretched out to help on the establishment of genuine Christian colleges, judiciously located here and there in the West. Peet seizes on the gleam of encouragement; his uttered thoughts kindle enthusiasm and hope in the rest. There is an earnest consultation — there is a fervent prayer — there is a settled purpose and Beloit College is a living conception. The seven there take on themselves the responsibility of calling a meeting of the friends of Christian education in the three adjoining states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for definite consultation on the subject of providing institutions for liberal education under Christian influences in this part of the country. The steamer *Chesapeake* has long since gone to pieces, but of that conference on her deck came the framing of this good ship whose ribs and hull are wrought of eternal

truths that know no decay, whose motive power is gendered by the fire of Christ's love, turning into vital forces irrepressible the latent energies of human souls, whose course is laid to run for the ages, till all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

Thus these inheritors and transmitters of the New England tradition of education were true to their birthright of vision and courage, proving themselves of the number of those

"Who pitched a state as other men pitched tents,
And led the march of time to great events."

II

THE COLONY THAT BECAME A COLLEGE TOWN

IN October, 1836, when the New England hillsides were glorious with autumn's crimson and gold, there was organized in Colebrook, New Hampshire, in the upper Connecticut Valley, the New England Emigrating Company.

The fourteen members of this association were intelligent and enterprising men, who believed that there was a large future in store for the newer parts of our country then opening up in the wide region of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. They thought their own lives and those of their families would count for more if they moved westward than would be possible for them in northern New England. Such a prospect seemed to them to make it worth while to give up their pleasant homes in a well-ordered social structure and face the hardships of pioneer life. As the name of the company suggests, they were not planning to invest money for speculative purposes in land which might be sold at profits of one hundred or one thousand per cent; they were purposing to invest their own selves in the making of a new community of larger and more productive life than that of their secluded village in the New Hampshire hills.

It is fitting to record here the names of the members of this Company, many of them and their descendants holding honored places in the annals of the city and

College of Beloit. They were Cyrus Eames, O. P. Bicknell, John W. Bicknell, Asahel B. Howe, Leonard Hatch, David J. Bundy, Ira Young, L. C. Beech, S. G. Colley, G. W. Bicknell, R. P. Crane, Horace Hobart, Horace White and Alfred Field.[1]

The Company chose as their agent one of their own number, Dr. Horace White, a young physician, a native of Bethlehem, New Hampshire, and a graduate of the medical department of Dartmouth College. He was then in his twenty-seventh year, a man of ability, energy and devotion. A horse and sleigh were furnished him and he was to be paid one hundred dollars a month and expenses. When winter set in he started westward, taking his way through Canada for the sake of the better sleighing. Crossing into Michigan at Detroit, he passed through northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin and pushed on as far as Des Moines, Iowa, thence returning to southern Wisconsin in his quest of a suitable location for the proposed settlement.

A few months before, as we have seen, a separate Wisconsin Territory had been organized by Congress. The Rock River valley in this Territory seemed specially to satisfy the judgment of the agent of the colonists. Here was a fine river brimming its banks like their own upper Connecticut, but flowing through wider fertile fields — varied prairies which the eye ranged with delight, their rich herbage testifying to depth of soil and their brilliant wild flowers in summer making the landscape seem a garden of the Lord. Near the junction of this river with Turtle Creek was a valuable water power; rising above either bank there were wooded gravel bluffs, which also must have pleased the easterner's eye. Finding Crane and O. P. Bicknell at the nascent village of

[1] Horace White, LL.D., address, "The Beginnings of Beloit," Semi-Centennial Anniversary Pamphlet, page 98 (referring to an old account book of the New England Emigrating Company).

Rockford, Illinois, eighteen miles to the south — they having traveled westward independently of their agent — Dr. White sought their judgment as to the Rock-Turtle site, which had attracted him before he went on to Iowa. They confirmed him, March 13, 1837, in his choice of this location. "We liked it so well that we (Otis and I) encouraged the Doctor to secure an interest here if he could." [1]

The first recorded visit of white men to this attractive spot had occurred nearly five years before. It was but a fleeting one, when General Atkinson with his little army of regulars and volunteers, among them Abraham Lincoln as a private [2] in the ranks, pursuing the retreating Black Hawk, passed through the deserted Turtle Indian village here and encamped about two miles further up the river. The Indian scout who watched them when they started northward the next morning was probably standing under the trees on "Big Hill," [3] on the west side of the river,— a hill known and loved by all Beloiters for its wooded slopes and the wide prospect it commands, and now fortunately secured by the citizens of Beloit for a park as a memorial to her sons who fell in the World War.

Three years later a French Canadian trader, Joseph Thibault, had located by the riverside and built a log cabin, sixteen feet by twelve, to house himself and his Indian wife or wives. Thibault claimed all the land "within three looks" by virtue of services rendered to General Winfield Scott in negotiating a treaty in 1833 by which the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all

[1] Unpublished diary of R. P. Crane, quoted by Horace White, Address, page 100.

[2] Lincoln was chosen captain of a company of volunteers for the Black Hawk War. They saw no service, however, and were mustered out in five weeks, when Lincoln reënlisted as a private.

[3] Rev. Dr. W. F. Brown (Beloit '66), "Past Made Present," page 28. He cites Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 14 page 128.

their right and title to the territory between the Lakes and the Mississippi River.[1]

There was one American settler on the ground when Dr. White's choice rested on this as the most desirable spot in all the new Northwest for the New England Emigrating Company. This was Caleb Blodgett, a Vermonter, who having arrived with his large family a few months earlier had bought for two hundred dollars Thibault's claim of indeterminate extent, comprising, Blodgett thought, about seven thousand acres. He sold to the Emigrating Company for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars one-third of this claim, including one hundred acres under the plow and ready for seeding. Retaining a second third of his claim for himself, Blodgett sold the other third to Charles Goodhue and two associates. Goodhue had come from Canada and was living in Rockford but was already building here beside the Rock River a sawmill which began to deliver sawed boards the following month.

As soon as he had completed the purchase of the land Dr. White returned to Colebrook to report progress and to sell his own property. He came back to Wisconsin in November of the same year, 1837, but left his family behind, as there was no house for them in the new settlement, the three log houses that were there being all occupied by the men who were getting the place ready for the coming of wives and children. Blodgett had built, with the assistance of a band of Indians who were encamped on the west side of the river, a log house on the riverside near what is now the foot of Broad Street. It contained two rooms, each usually occupied by at least one family. It had an earthen floor until the sawmill furnished boards. When Mrs. White and her two little

[1] S. T. Merrill, address in "Proceedings at the Presentation of the Fisher Collection," page 11.

boys arrived in the summer of 1838 they were established in the south end of this log house, consisting of one square room which functioned as "kitchen, dining room, bedroom, sitting room and doctor's office"! Through the chinks in the walls the winter storm often spread on the bed an extra coverlet of snow. There were only Indian trails for streets and one road from Rockford in the south leading northward up the river.

The following paragraphs are quoted from the deeply interesting historical address given at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the College by Horace White, the son, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, whose earliest childhood's impressions were of the scenes and events of this time.

"The hardships of this early period can be little understood by those of the present day. We read in the early records that during the first year our pioneers were often in want of food, and that the arrival of Alfred Field in July, 1837, with a team of four oxen and a load of four barrels of flour relieved them from severe distress. Also that on another occasion when the stock of provisions had run low they heard of a whole barrel of pork for sale at Rockford and sent one of their number down there to buy it. The streams furnished a plentiful supply of fish and when Goodhue's mill was completed the flume was converted into a kind of trap by means of which the water could be drained off and the fish picked up on the bottom; but the fish could not be rendered palatable without some accessories, and these were frequently wanting. The hardships of travel in those days were almost beyond conception. Some of these are within my own recollection. It was customary for the stage drivers to carry rails with which to pry the coaches out of the mud when the horses could no longer draw their loads. In this exercise the passengers were expected to take part under

pain of stopping for an indefinite time in some unfathomed bog. When a man driving his team alone was stuck fast in this way he must either wait till somebody else came along to pull him through, or take out his load by piecemeal and carry it on his back to dry land so that his horses might draw out the empty wagon. I have witnessed many cases of both kinds and have participated in some.

"A sadder case is one for the details of which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Crane. It is that of an emigrating party from Colebrook who left the steamboat at Detroit and started to cross the State of Michigan with a team of four horses. The roads were so bad that one of the horses died of fatigue before they had made half of the distance. Soon afterward another horse was so exhausted that he could not pull. It was necessary to lead him by a rope. Then they came to the sand hills at the southern bend of Lake Michigan and it became necessary to lighten the load in every possible way, for there was danger that the other horses would fail or perhaps die in the road. Delicate women were obliged to get out and walk in the sand, carrying infant children on their backs. It was impossible to stop on the road. Houses were ten to twenty miles apart. Shelter and food for man and beast must be found every night. While these toilers were trudging through the sand darkness overtook them, accompanied by rain. There was nothing to do but push on. Continuous movement was the price of life. With eyes straining to see a light they toiled on, fainting with hunger and fatigue and drenched with rain. About nine o'clock their hearts were gladdened by a distant twinkling light. They hastened to reach it. They found it a short distance from the road. It was an Indian wigwam. The occupants were very civil. They invited these footsore travelers to the shelter of their lodge, but it was so filthy that the pilgrims, weary as they

were, could not bring themselves to enter it. So they turned back to the lonely road and resumed their journey for near three hours longer. Midnight brought them to a house in a condition of mind and body that can be better imagined than described. One of these women, whose trembling limbs had at last borne her to a door, was Mrs. Crane, and the babe whom she carried was my friend Ellery Crane, who has given me these facts. They reached their journey's end in August, 1837. I would fain believe that these hardships have been exaggerated by the distortions of time and the imperfections of memory, but as they were written down at, or very near, the date of their occurrence they must be accepted as an unvarnished tale. Mrs. Crane never recovered from the effects of that terrible journey. Her health was undermined by it. She lingered a few years and died at the age of thirty-three."

The year 1837 saw heading westward a stalwart young New Englander who was to have an important part in the destinies of Beloit, though he was all unconscious of the fact and even of his destination. Lucius G. Fisher, a native of Derby, Vermont, started west to introduce the newly invented Fairbanks scales. He had barely commenced his journey when financial panic broke upon the country, the banks suspended specie payments and the young man's plans sunk out of sight in the general disaster. With rugged persistence, however, he pushed westward toward some unknown future, and reached Chicago by boat from Buffalo on July 3d. Daniel Webster was in Chicago to deliver a Fourth of July oration. The population of the place was about three thousand, mainly north of the river. Rev. Jeremiah Porter was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at the corner of Washington and La Salle Streets. There was a cornfield running south of Washington Street east of State.

From Chicago Fisher went by boat to Milwaukee, then a place numbering about one thousand inhabitants. Finding no desirable opening there he "decided to cross the country to Galena and go mining for lead." With two other men he walked the first day twenty miles to Waukesha, where they lodged in a one-room log house with the householder and his family; the second day to Oconomowoc, where they stayed with two bachelors in a log cabin with bark floor, having nothing but beans to eat from bark plates with a chip for knife and fork; the third day, "gored by mouskitoes," they reached the camp of Charles Goodhue and his sons on the Rock River and were persuaded by them to visit "New Albany."

From some Indians encamped in the vicinity Fisher and four other men bought a canoe in which they embarked on the river and after two days' picturesque voyaging reached New Albany on Sunday morning, July 15, 1837. That day Fisher took a walk up to what was later to be the site of Beloit College and out toward Turtle Creek. "I said to my friend with me that it was the most beautiful landscape view I had ever seen. Quite a number of Indian wigwams were standing on the prairie near the creek and hurdles for drying their corn, which had been raised for years upon the Turtle bottoms."[1]

On Monday Fisher purchased of Goodhue and Moore for four hundred dollars one-quarter of their interest in the Thibault claim as an investment, not planning to locate there. He slept two nights on the floor of Blodgett's log house and returned to Chicago; "for miles before we reached Chicago the prairie was on an average of one foot under water."

But Wisconsin drew him back and we find him again in Milwaukee and thence with a comrade "riding and

[1] *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 1, No. 3, March, 1918, page 273, "Pioneer Recollections of Lucius G. Fisher."

tying" with one horse to Watertown. Here he spent a week "digging out a canoe" from a basswood log, in which he went down the river in September to New Albany, where he remained several weeks. While there a meeting was called to give a better name to the settlement than either the current designation of "Turtle," which seemed too humble, or Blodgett's "New Albany," which was rather too pretentious. "Major Johnson, Deacon Hobart and myself were appointed a committee to report one, and we prepared several. Major Johnson undertook to sound a French word for handsome ground and in trying he spoke 'Bollotte,'[1] and I said after him 'Beloit,' like Detroit and pretty and original, I think. All sounded it and liked it and we reported it to the twenty or thirty who had sent us out and it was unanimously adopted and it has ever since been Beloit"[2] — a name which has attained even beyond the sanguine hopes of these founders an honorable reputation throughout our country, has been given to newer communities in other States and is spoken with accents of affection the world around.

In November of this year Johnson and Eames were delegated to secure a charter for a seminary of learning. They took Fisher's "dugout" and floated down the Rock and Mississippi rivers to Burlington, Iowa, then the seat of the territorial government. Having succeeded in their petition they returned to Beloit in December, but the seminary did not take form until some six years later.

That autumn Mr. Fisher's father and sisters drove west with a three-horse team, and the following spring they were all settled in the north room of Dr. White's log house. Doubtless the friendship which grew up between Dr. White and Mr. Fisher had much to do with the latter's decision to remain in Beloit. Here he became

[1] This is apparently a misprint for "Bellotte."
[2] *Op. cit.* page 279.

the leading business man of the community, deeply interested in its material and religious welfare, and a man of mark in the region as sheriff, land expert, commissioner of territorial roads, builder of railroads, bank president, railroad director and receiver.

In 1837 arrived Alfred L. Field, energetic and high-minded son of Deacon Peter Field. In 1838 came John P. Houston, who framed the Goodhue flouring mill, which was bought and operated by his son George as the Houston Mill. In 1840 came Benjamin Brown of Framingham, Massachusetts, a staunch free-soiler; his family could hardly sleep during their first night in the village because of the howling of prairie wolves on the other side of the river. The same year brought Horatio Burchard, whose son Horatio was a member of Congress from 1869 to 1879 and then Director of the United States Mint.

Official surveys of the region having been made in 1836, the government put the lands on the market in 1838. The Beloit colonists now "entered" their claims at the government rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and one square mile just north of the state line of Illinois was set off for the village.

On the thirtieth of December, 1838, a Congregational church was organized with twenty-four members. The population of the village was then about one hundred and fifty.

The first bridge across the Rock River at Beloit was built in 1842 by the Beloit Bridge Company, organized for the purpose and including such men as Field, Goodhue, White and Bundy. It was at first operated as a toll bridge; but in 1845, with characteristic public spirit, the Company presented it to the village on condition that it be maintained permanently as a free bridge.[1]

In 1843 a church building was erected, largely through

[1]W. F. Brown, "Past Made Present," page 32.

the efforts of Dr. White. It was "built with unpaid doctor's bills"; for many who had little or no money (a scarce commodity in the pioneer region) worked off their indebtedness to the village physician by payments of "stone, timber, sand, lime and labor of their hands and teams" on the new church, for which the doctor's family was no doubt afterwards reimbursed. "Those beginners were willing to work. They got stone and lime from their quarries; they sawed the native trees into lumber; brick was made in the neighborhood. Only the shingles must be got from abroad, and for these one of them went without money to Kenosha, driving an ox wagon, sleeping under it, and asking in Kenosha for a Christian lumberman who would let them have the shingles on credit and wait until spring for his pay. The trip took a week, but the shingles were got; the church was used through the winter and the promise to pay was kept." [1]

A few months later the Seminary began its existence in the basement of the church, which stood on the northwest corner of Broad and Prospect Streets, facing south. The church had four tall brick pillars in front; the basement was entered by a door on the east. When completed in the late autumn of 1843 it was the stateliest house of worship as yet erected in the Territory of Wisconsin.[2]

One of the earliest services held in the new building, at the Christmas season of that year, was the funeral of Dr. White. The fatigues and exposures of a country medical practice under pioneer conditions, the long drives by day and by night over primitive roads, sapped his vitality and ended his career at the age of thirty-three years. One of the heroes of a new commonwealth, who

[1] Professor H. M. Whitney, "Beloit College" (pamphlet reprinted from "Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin"), page 6.
[2] President Chapin, paper at the Quarter-Centennial of the College.

counted not his life dear unto him, he was of the number of those who shaped the destinies of generations yet to be.[1]

Here then was an unusual community, amid shifting pioneer conditions already evincing character and solidity. Here were a surprisingly large number of men of intellect and energy and sterling principle, building their lives into this young settlement. And their wives were fully their equal in character and devotion. Mrs. White survived the pioneer conditions that cut off her husband's career, and the writer met her more than forty years later in her son's home in New York City, in the serene and beautiful evening of her life. And the writer cannot forget the overmastering emotion with which Major J. M. Bundy (Beloit '53), in his office in New York as editor of the *Mail and Express*, spoke of his mother, whose helpful life is still gratefully remembered in Beloit. There are not a few who recall Mrs. Durham's efficiency and sterling worth and Mrs. Clary's saintliness. If a college was to be established, where could a nobler group of men and women be found to love it and sacrifice for it and carry it steadily forward?

The location of Beloit was also singularly fortunate. Equally distant from Chicago and Milwaukee, about midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, exactly on the state boundary of Wisconsin and Illinois, it was remarkably fitted to serve these two states which from the first were linked in the thoughts of the projectors of the College. The population of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin was especially homogeneous.

[1] "He was a good physician and a man of great business capacity, one who would say more in the fewest words than any man that I have ever known. He was a man of sound judgment. He was a very reserved man, making but few confidants. We were more intimate than brothers usually are. We had no secrets that were withheld by either from the other. He died in December, 1843, and I was left very sad." — Lucius G. Fisher, "Pioneer Recollections," page 280.

Indeed it had been provided in the "Ordinance of 1787" that what are now the two northernmost tiers of counties of Illinois should be a part of what is now Wisconsin;[1] and the early settlers in some of these counties felt more at home in the northward than in the southward connection.[2] While there is no reason to suppose that its proximity to Illinois had any special influence with those who selected the site for the colony from Colebrook, this circumstance in its location has certainly bulked large in the fortunes of Beloit, the "Gateway City."

When, therefore, the seven forward-looking young men, conferring together on the steamer *Chesapeake* in the summer of 1844, adventured the calling of a convention in the interests of higher Christian education for this region, it was almost a foregone conclusion that the best place for the gathering would be Beloit; and it was there they decided to hold it.

There was no delay. A few weeks saw their plan initiated. "It was the sixth of August, 1844, when the meeting convened in the same old stone church, of sacred memory. From Iowa came four, from Illinois twenty-seven, from Wisconsin twenty-five—fifty-six in all. The honest, brave and good brother Kent was called to preside. For two days they talked and prayed over the question before them, in a frank, earnest, independent spirit, with some sharp collision of opinions but with harmonious results. They decided that a college ought immediately to be established in Iowa, and that the exigencies of northern

[1] Thwaites, "Wisconsin," page 271. *Cf.* his "Boundaries of Wisconsin," page 462.

[2] Public meetings were held in 1840 at Galena, Rockford and Belvidere, Illinois towns in the disputed strip, and resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of the Wisconsin claim. A convention at Rockford July 6th, in which Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Ogle, Carroll, Whitesides and Rock Island counties were represented, declared that Wisconsin was entitled to the fourteen northern counties of Illinois. Thwaites, "Boundaries of Wisconsin," page 497.

Illinois and Wisconsin required a college and a female seminary of the highest order to be established, each near the border line. A committee of ten was appointed to consider the action necessary to carry out the purpose and report to a future convention. The second convention met in October of the same year and was composed of fifty members, all from Wisconsin and Illinois. They reaffirmed the previous decision, but knowing that the success of the enterprise must depend on the hearty cooperation of the churches, definite action was still deferred and measures were taken, through circulars and committees of visitation, to give information and awaken interest more generally on the subject. A third convention, the largest of all, numbering sixty-eight, assembled in May, 1845, and after earnest and prayerful discussion, reviewing the whole subject, with only one dissenting voice located the College in Beloit. The plans for the female seminary could not then be matured. In October, 1845, a fourth convention met and adopted a form of charter and elected a Board of Trustees for the College, and so the ship was launched." [1]

The writer had, many years ago, from Mrs. Durham's lips a vivacious account of the improvised table of planks on which was spread, in her home, food in hospitable abundance for a large number of the delegates to these conventions; and a number of us heard only three or four years ago the spirited reminiscences of her son, Dr. Benjamin Durham, of the class of 1854, when he was by far the oldest living graduate of the College. He pictured the enthusiasm of the boys of the village and their parents as word was passed "the new College is going to be right *here*, in Beloit!" For us who listened to him it was the drawing back by a venerable hand of the curtain hiding events that took place more than two generations

[1] President Chapin, in Quarter-Centennial Pamphlet.

ago. We caught for a moment the first exultant utterance of the words "Beloit College" ! We were given a glimpse of the inception of the first institution for higher education to be founded in all that vast portion of our national territory included within lines drawn from the southern shore of Lake Michigan northward to the Canadian boundary and westward to the Pacific Ocean.

III

THE EPIC OF THE FOUNDATION BUILDERS

IS it not too much our habit to take as a matter of course the institutions to whose advantages we are accustomed? We fail to visualize the courageous souls who planned them and the stress of body and spirit through which they struggled toward their goal. But one can hardly attempt to put himself back in thought to the position of the founders of Beloit College and face their problems without gaining a vivid sense of the heroism of these dauntless souls.

The fourth and last of the constituent conventions, held in October, 1845, after adopting a form of charter and electing a Board of Trustees, adjourned on the twenty-third. A meeting of the new Board of Trustees was at once held in the same historic church. Of the sixteen members [1] elected by the convention, eight were present. Of these eight, six were devoted supporters of the College, all of them men of mark, and all remaining upon the Board as long as they lived, the last of them passing in 1892, nearly half a century later. They were Rev. Aaron L. Chapin of Milwaukee, Rev. Aratus Kent

[1] "Eight of the sixteen were ministers, eight laymen; eight were from Wisconsin, eight from Illinois; eight were Presbyterians, eight Congregationalists. Mr. Peet states that the denominational distribution was an accident, while the geographical location was carefully studied."—R. C. Chapin, address at Semi-Centennial anniversary, page 45. The clergymen were in those days given precedence in enumeration, and in the college catalogues for twenty years five of the original clergymen topped the list of Trustees.

of Galena, Illinois, Hon. Wait Talcott of Rockford, Illinois, and Rev. Stephen Peet, Rev. Dexter Clary and Mr. Lucius G. Fisher of Beloit. "They sat in silence for awhile," Dr. Chapin tells us, "looking in each other's faces and trying to realize the responsibilities of the trust imposed upon them." Doubtless the realization grew to an almost overwhelming burden. Here they were in a village of about a thousand inhabitants in a young, rapidly developing Territory. They were five hundred miles from the nearest trunk line of railroad.[1] It required about three days' driving to reach Beloit from Chicago or Milwaukee. There was little money in the region, and what there was consisted largely of "wildcat" currency, so-called because of its sudden jumps (usually downward) in value. The nearest bank was at Racine, seventy miles distant. Wood sold for two dollars a cord, wheat for twenty-five to forty cents per bushel, and pork for two or three cents a pound. Letter postage was twenty-five cents. The College? It was absolutely nothing but a name, a hope, a purpose, a prayer.

But these were men of vision, purpose and prayer; and they set themselves resolutely to their undertaking, committing themselves fervently to divine guidance. The people of Beloit had pledged a site for the College and promised the erection of the first college building. In order to furnish the best possible location for the College several leading citizens vacated lots which they had purchased as sites for their own homes,[2] and a campus of

[1] The thoroughfare from the East to what was then the West was by steamer over the Great Lakes from Buffalo. In a letter to an eastern friend urging coming for a visit to the West, Mr. Chapin wrote from Milwaukee in 1848: "We are only seven days of easy travel from New York." The first railroad in Wisconsin was built in 1851 from Milwaukee to Waukesha, twenty miles. In 1854 it was extended to Madison and in 1857 to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi.

[2] "It was proposed to give as the site of the college a fifty-acre tract, two blocks north of the present campus, where the works of Fairbanks, Morse & Company are now located It was judged, however, by a

ten acres, afterward doubled in size, was thus secured on high ground, amid the ceremonial mounds of the vanished Indians, overlooking the Rock River toward the west and bounded on the east by the College Street of the prophetic pioneers.

On the thirteenth of May, 1846, there drove into the village of Beloit, with his wife, in a one-horse buggy from Southport (Kenosha), sixty-five miles to the eastward, a young man thirty years of age who was to have a distinctive and honorable share in the life of Beloit. Born in western Massachusetts and brought up in southwestern New Hampshire, son of a skilled mechanic and inventor, himself with mechanical aptitudes and an eager mind, Sereno T. Merrill,[1] after eight years of successful teaching in Georgia, unwilling to remain in a slave State came north and started westward for Illinois or Wisconsin, hoping to share in some manufacturing project

committee of the convention that this site was too remote (!) from the village and that land nearer would be more acceptable. Accordingly Mr. Fisher agreed to give up the large lot on the bluff extending down to the river which he had selected for his future homestead, with five other lots near it, and he secured the gift of six others from Major Philip Kearney, who as Major General of Volunteers fell in the Army of the Potomac in 1862." — S. T. Merrill in "Proceedings at the Presentation of the Fisher Collection," page 27.

Others of the grantors whose names appear upon the deed conveying the site to the College were the venerable Peter Field (father-in-law of Horace Hobart), his son Alfred L. Field, James Lusk (brother-in-law of Alfred Field), Eliza Field, Hazen Cheney, Cyrus Eames, Benjamin Durham, William Rood, Robert P. Crane and O. P. Bicknell.

"None was more active and earnest than Deacon Horace Hobart. He gave considerable time interviewing the townspeople and impressing them with the vast importance of securing a location for the College; and possibly through his efforts more than of any other person (unless it be "Father" Clary) this spot of land was secured." — Ellery B. Crane in "Proceedings," etc., page 69.

[1] The following extract from personal sketches written for his children in 1900 gives an interesting glimpse of him when a youth sixteen years old, and of the times. "My father rented his shop for the next year (1833) to a Mr. Pierce, and in the bargain my services were included. I do not know how much rent Mr. Pierce paid, but for my labor he was to pay seven dollars a month. In those days there was no number of hours fixed for a day's work. In summer the time was from sunrise to

in the new region. On the way, reading Lapham's "Wisconsin" they came upon a brief account of Beloit, which spoke of the seminary charter in 1837 and a manufacturing company in 1839 and closed with the remark: "Society in this place is represented as excellent for intelligence, morality and religion." Mrs. Merrill wrote on the margin of the page, "Let us go there"; and thither they went.

But after a few weeks in Beloit, finding no business opening, they were on the point of removing to another locality, when Mr. Merrill was unexpectedly asked to take the direction of the Beloit Seminary, the first principal having resigned in discouragement. This he consented to do, putting his wife in charge of a new department for young women which he opened in a second basement-room of the church.[1]

In the autumn of this year another educational

sundown. In winter — September 20 to March 20 — it was from sunrise to nine o'clock at night in the shops. The evening I much wanted to myself [for reading and study], so by mutual agreement I was to commence at five in the morning and work until six in the evening. At first I found it difficult to awaken at the right time in the morning. Sometimes I would rise either too early or too late. Then there were no matches; the flint and steel or the live coals buried in the ashes were depended on for our lights or fire. In this dilemma I adopted the expedient of having on my bedpost a vial half-full of sweet oil in which phosphorus had been dissolved. On removing the cork a phosphorescent gas gave light enough for me to see the time by my old silver watch. Soon habit enabled me to awaken about as regularly as the minute hand of my watch reached four forty-five o'clock."

Going out to his work thus in the early morning of November 14, 1833, he witnessed a remarkable phenomenon. "All the stars seemed to have gotten loose and were having a frolic in the heavens." He quotes Professor Olmsted of Yale as saying: "In this prodigious storm were two hundred and forty thousand shooting stars, some as large as our moon."

[1] In August, 1846, having bought a house at what is now 527 Broad Street, for $600, Mr. Merrill and his wife went to Chicago for furnishings. "We started for Chicago with a spring wagon and two horses early Monday morning, reached Chicago Wednesday noon, purchased crockery, furniture and household utensils and with a well-loaded wagon started homeward. We arrived in Beloit late Saturday night and were soon after enjoying our first experience in housekeeping."

influence reached Beloit in the person of Mr. Theodore L. Wright, a native of Easthampton, Massachusetts. A failure in health after seventeen years of teaching led him to come west, and he established himself in Beloit as bookseller and manufacturer. For many years he gave his valuable services as member of the school board and as superintendent of schools. One of the city's school buildings bears his name as an expression of civic appreciation. His noblest contribution to education was his gifted son and namesake, who was born in Beloit and was to render distinguished service for more than forty years on the Faculty of the College.

A later arrival was E. G. Strong from Montpelier, Vermont, who reopened the tavern in Beloit as a temperance house. His three sons all grew up to be men of influence: William B. Strong, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; James W. Strong, President of Carleton College, and Henry P. Strong, a physician in Beloit.

A subscription of seven thousand dollars was secured in 1846 for the erection of the first college building. Mr. Fisher's name headed the list and for the largest amount. Ground was broken in the fall, more, however, as an encouraging gesture than as the actual beginning of building operations. Recalling this incident fifty years later, Mr. Merrill said: "The time had now fully come when something must be done to show that the executive committee and the citizens of Beloit were in earnest. Mr. Fisher had a few loads of stone hauled upon the campus and about the middle of October notice was given naming the time when ground would be actually broken where the new building would be erected. A few shovelfuls of earth were removed from the spot which now marks the northwest corner of Middle College, a few stones laid, and with uncovered heads the little company led by their

revered pastor, Rev. D. Clary, brought the subject so dear to their hearts to Him who has promised wisdom to those who ask it and help in time of need. The solemnity and impressiveness of the scene will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it."

Work upon a college building was at last undertaken in earnest the following year. To quote President Chapin's account of the laying of the corner stone: "It was the twenty-fourth of June, 1847, 'The day — a great day for Beloit and its infant College — was as bright as ever dawned, and never did the green slopes of broad prairies spread themselves in greater beauty to the eye of men anywhere than as seen that day from the college bluff.' So opens the newspaper report at the time. The people of the village, and hundreds from the neighboring towns and some from remote parts of the land, were marshaled in formal procession under the direction of our honored and lamented fellow citizen, John M. Keep, Esq., and proceeded to the chosen site. There an assembly estimated to number nearly two thousand was gathered in the open air. Passages of Scripture were read by Rev. M. Montague; a reverend brother from Connecticut offered prayer; a choir of sweet voices made the grove resound to the praise of God, as they sang one of David's psalms. A historical sketch (for the College had a history even then) was read by your present speaker, and Rev. Mr. Peet stated that resources secured for the enterprise were the choice site of ten acres on which they stood and a building begun by the citizens of Beloit in fulfillment of their pledge, a gift of 160 acres in Milwaukee County from an Eastern friend, and lands valued at $10,000 donated by the Hon. T. W. Williams of Connecticut as a foundation for the first professorship." There followed brief addresses by leading pioneer ministers. "Then all passed to the rising walls near by, and after a few plain,

fit words Rev. Mr. Kent, the President of the Board, laid in due form the corner stone of the first building, and in fervent prayer consecrated anew the whole enterprise to Christ and the service of His Kingdom. Thus Beloit College gained a local habitation as well as a name. It was a good day of blessed influences. Little boys who watched with childish curiosity the proceedings, caught there the impulse which in due time brought them under the culture of the College. The faith of the community in the ultimate success of the enterprise was strengthened. New friends were enlisted. The hearts of the Trustees were encouraged and from this literal *commencement* the College started forward at once for its legitimate work."

The Seminary had been growing steadily under Mr. Merrill's management. In September, 1847, he had several young men ready for college; but as there was no college building and no college Faculty he carried them on in their studies himself in the basement of the church. On the fourth of November they were examined by a committee of the Trustees and their principal and formally admitted as freshmen in Beloit College. Mr. Merrill still conducted all of the classes, with tutorial help from their own number, until the following spring, when the first two members of the college Faculty reaching Beloit, the college students were handed over to them for their further education. Mr. Merrill made a gift to the College of the tuition fees of the class during their freshman year, declined an invitation to become principal of the preparatory department of the College and a year later, merging his Seminary with the College's preparatory department, entered upon a long and honorable career as manufacturer and man of public affairs.[1]

[1] An important service rendered to Beloit by Mr. Merrill was his securing in 1881 from the State Legislature, as the result of efforts extending through several years while he was one of its members, the granting of a charter on the New England model for the Beloit Savings

In putting up the brick walls of Middle College that season (1847) four thousand dollars of the amount pledged the preceding year was collected and expended. Meanwhile the subscription had dwindled to five thousand dollars and the one thousand dollars remaining of this could not be used, as it was pledged in labor which required money to make it available. So the undertaking lagged painfully; for six months, through the following winter and spring, the roofless walls of Middle College, without floors or windows, advertised the straits through which the enterprise was laboring.

Then the ebb tide of depression turned. As spring passed into the fullness of the summer of 1848 — it was the year of the admission of the Territory of Wisconsin into statehood as the thirtieth member of the Federal Union[1] — there came to Beloit two young men of talent and training, of vision and devotion, and with their arrival the scene changes; the outlook for the foundation builders becomes full of hope.

The Trustees, undismayed by accumulating disheartenments, had been conferring and corresponding with a view to the organization of a Faculty to take official charge of the freshman class of five young men who were reciting in the basement of the stone church. Mr. Peet the energetic furtherer of the college project, Mr. Kent, the president of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Chapin, the best versed on educational subjects among the members of the Board, being all Yale men, it was natural that the Trustees should look to Yale when

Bank, the first mutual savings bank in Wisconsin, an institution which has grown through the years until it has now resources of several million dollars.

[1] Wisconsin was the last of the commonwealths constituted from the "Northwest Territory" which, in 1787, was instituted by the Continental Congress, within the borders of which there should be no human slavery and where "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

building up a Faculty. Their choice centered upon two graduates of the Yale class of 1841, both already engaged in college work, Joseph Emerson at Yale and Jackson J. Bushnell at Western Reserve College, Ohio. Neither of them knew, when he started for Beloit in response to the invitation of the Trustees, that his classmate was also called to Beloit. They were appointed to constitute the Beloit Faculty on the same day, May 24, 1848. Each of them was to dedicate all of his powers to this College for his entire lifetime; building themselves, the one for twenty-five years, the other for more than fifty years, into the educational and spiritual foundations of Beloit and abiding as beneficent influences for all coming time.

Bushnell was fitly characterized by this classmate and colleague, nearly forty years afterward, as embodying "the soul of a poet, the mind of a scholar, the zeal of a man of business, illuminating all the common ways of life in which he mingled, doing with his might whatsoever his hands found to do, with the devotion whose meat it was to do the will of Him that sent him and to finish his work." [1] Those of us who knew him remember well the clear mild light of his eye, his unflagging activity, his kindly tolerance of student shortcomings, his spirit of practical service. His courageous faith knew no eclipse. "Though I met him daily at my father's table," testified Dr. Benjamin Durham, of '53, speaking of the earliest months of difficulty and disappointment, "yet no word of discouragement escaped his lips." At the time of his death in March, 1873, a young colleague [2] spoke of "his simplicity of character and singleness of life, his vivacity and enthusiasm, his self-forgetfulness, his kindness of heart, his unfaltering Christian hope. In a last long conversation with him on the day whose

[1] Addresses at the Induction of President Eaton, page 22.
[2] Professor James H. Eaton in the *Beloit College Monthly*.

evening was the beginning of his sickness, the love for men rather than the desire to discipline their minds showed itself as it did in all the work he ever did. His talk was mainly upon college manners and morals and the methods of inspiring a practical Christianity."

Emerson was of commanding presence, tall, with dark, often flashing eyes; of fine classical culture, a born teacher,[1] expecting and exacting thorough work and discomfiting the careless student with courteous severity. It was no wonder his pupils loved to speak of him as "Zeus" — there was such an Olympian nobility and authority about him. His was an eagle spirit, of keen insight and far vision, to the mind of the writer often suggesting his distant kinsman Ralph Waldo Emerson by his illuminating utterances and his kindling influence upon young minds. Professor Emerson's idealism was so vivid that in the pioneer Beloit he paid homage to an institution of recognized strength and reputation that he saw already implicit in the struggling College. To him plain buildings and scanty equipment were already clothed with the dignity and beauty for which they prepared the way. Although the most disciplinary in method of all the early Faculty, Professor Emerson was unsurpassed in his patience with immaturity; he saw latent promise in the most unsatisfactory students, and rejoiced to believe — and frankly expressed his convic-

[1] His grandfather, Captain Daniel Emerson of Hollis, New Hampshire, whose voice could reach from his home to the end of his farm a mile away, led recruits to the front in the Revolutionary War. His son Ralph, Professor Emerson's father, self-fitted for college in one year, entered Yale, graduating as valedictorian and returning as tutor. During his pastorate at Norfolk, Connecticut, he had constantly in his home students preparing for Yale or studying theology. Among these was Stephen Peet, leader among the founders of Beloit. He also instructed Zilpa Grant, who became Mary Lyon's coadjutor. Later Dr. Ralph Emerson was for twenty-five years professor in Andover Theological Seminary. His wife, Eliza Rockwell, of brilliant gifts and unusual education, was "equipped at every point, practical, artistic, literary, spiritual, and excelling in everything."

tion — that even those who dropped out of college or whose work or character was not good enough to warrant retaining them would always be better men for having had some touch with the influences of Beloit. More than half a century later Professor Porter said of this colleague: "For all of us there was room and a welcome in his great heart. His love was a master passion with him." Dr. Horace White of New York declared: "Among the instructors of my youth, Professor Emerson is the one to whom I owe the most. He is the one who grappled me longest and strongest to his heart both then and in after life. He had a genius for friendship. His authority over us boys needed no rules to make itself supreme." Another spoke of him as "an intellectual patrician, the flower of courtesy"; and Professor Wright, his pupil and successor: "Every boy felt a loving awe for the Olympian teacher, and every boy who had not made genuine effort toward good preparation felt wholesome terror"; and recalled in his face

"That look
As if where'er you gazed there stood a star."

Happily for us, on one occasion at the request of the college authorities Professor Bushnell laid aside his accustomed modest reticence, and at the Quarter-Centennial gave in vivid fashion some glimpses of those critical and decisive days, making them live afresh in our imagination. We cannot do better than to transfer the greater part of his narrative [1] to these pages.

"Reminiscences of Early Days"

By Professor Jackson J. Bushnell, M.A.

On the 27th of April, 1848, I came in sight of Beloit, as the lumbering vehicle called Frink & Walker's stage

[1] Quarter-Centennial Pamphlet, page 21f.

rose over the crest of the hill to the northeast of Roscoe. As we descended the hill and drove through the street of that village, I saw, for the first time I think this side of Cleveland, a dry street and solid road-bed of mingled gravel and sand, and my ear was greeted with the unusual sound of pebbles grinding under the coach wheels. I shouted at once to the driver, "Is Beloit anything like this? Do they have gravel there?" "Yes, just like this," was the answer. "Ah! that is the place for a college, then," said I to myself.

My enthusiasm for gravel will be understood from the fact that for five years I had been connected with a college in Ohio, confessedly first in the West at that time, but which was located in a region of pure clay, rough and hard to the feet as rock under the summer sun, giving an unknown depth of mud in the winter and early spring, and slippery as soft soap in the drizzles of spring and autumn; and the crisp sound of the gravel under the wheels was pleasantly suggestive of dry walking, and clean boots, and pleasant excursions on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and all that free outdoor air and exercise which is so conducive to the healthy life of a college; and there is no doubt, I think, that the dry gravel streets and pleasant walks over the firm soil and gravel bluffs in this vicinity did much to give Beloit its early popularity as a place for educational institutions. It is in these respects without equal among the small cities of the Northwest.

I landed from the stage at the old Rock River House, late in the afternoon of April 27, 1848, and soon found my way to the house of Rev. Mr. Clary, then, as now, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The invitation which had brought me hither was to come and assist in the preliminary steps for the organization of the College. I knew nothing of what had been done; and the first thing there-

fore was to know the ground, the means to work, and the community to work for and upon.

It will perhaps be a marvel to the future historian that Beloit College began to be a college upon such slender means, and upon so narrow a pecuniary basis. A few inquiries brought out the facts, that at the time of my arrival the College had no cash funds. . . . Mr. Merrill filled worthily that year the positions of President and Professor in all departments. Early in May, 1848, Mr. Merrill transferred the instruction of this first class to me, and it remained in my hands a few weeks, till the approaching meeting of the Board of Trustees. On the 23d of May, 1848, Professor Emerson reached Beloit, on the same errand which had brought myself hither four weeks before. He came directly to my room, and almost his first question was, "Can we have a college here?" Having had some experience in building up a college in Ohio, already twenty years old and still in peril of failure, and a vivid consciousness of our meager resources, I answered, "Yes — if we will make it." How heartily my honored colleague accepted this view, and set himself to the work of *making* a college here, may be understood from the fact that more than $50,000 of the present funds of the College have come to us through the voluntary, constant and watchful influence of the Emerson family.

On the next day, the 24th of May, 1848, was the meeting of the Board of Trustees. After assigning to Mr. Emerson the department of languages, and to myself that of mathematics, the pressing question of the time came up — how can the college building be finished? It had become apparent that very considerable disaffection to the enterprise had been developed by jealousies and party feeling, even in Beloit, that the friends of the College here were somewhat discouraged and felt that they had done all they could; and the weather-

beaten brick walls seemed to tell of a community that began to build, and were unable to finish. . . . A new subscription in Beloit of at least $2,000 was absolutely necessary. The Trustees resident here knew well the discouraged state of feeling, and were with reason somewhat faithless of success, but consented that the new professors, somewhat sanguine and self-confident young men, should undertake the work. One of them, therefore, took upon himself the work of instruction of the college class, and the other,[1] under the guidance of the well remembered Deacon Hinman, the most polite and pleasant gentleman in Beloit of that time, commenced a thorough canvass of the city, man by man, not to solicit subscriptions, but to talk College. This was followed up for three weeks, till almost every man had been seen personally. Much of indifference, some opposition to an abolition college, and still more of discouragement, were at first encountered, but as the visitors went on, from day to day, it was soon apparent that the ice was broken: that some feeling, some curiosity, some hope were excited. The tide began to rise, and by the latter part of June the way seemed to be prepared for a public meeting. The appointment was made, and the same method was pursued of inviting all to the meeting, man by man.

Of course some planning was necessary to make the meeting successful, but so fearful were the resident Trustees that the people of Beloit would feel that the matter was crowded upon them, or that some "snap game" was "being come over" them, that they refused to have any arrangements made to take advantage of any rising excitement of the meeting, or ask for any subscriptions on the spot. It was decided that two resolutions should be offered, the first declaring that it was expedient that Beloit should raise $2,000 more to com-

[1] This was Mr. Bushnell.

plete the college building; the second, that a committee should be appointed to solicit subscriptions for that purpose.

The meeting came. The fruits of three weeks' canvassing were visible in a house well filled with the best and ablest citizens. The young professors made their maiden speeches in Beloit. Mr. Hazen Cheney, in his timid, hesitating manner, moved the first resolution, but followed it up with about one minute of most effective speaking. He reminded the chairman that in subscribing $150 two years before, he gave at that time all he was worth; but rather than have the enterprise fail, "I am ready," said he, with emphasis, "to give another hundred dollars." Good Deacon Hobart, not being versed in the proper order of spontaneous movements in public meetings, here rose to offer the second resolution. The Chairman gently reminded him that his time was not yet. The short speech of Mr. Cheney seemed to touch the right chord and his resolution was adopted by acclamation. The Deacon then arose. All present knew that that large-hearted man in subscribing $400 before had given to the College a large percentage of his property. After stating his motion, he remarked that he supposed every one present would feel that he had done all that could be expected of him; but still, rather than see a failure in this matter, if it were necessary to raise the sum required, he might be counted upon for another hundred dollars. A third person immediately arose and pledged another $100. The Chairman, Deacon Hinman, was the man for the occasion. "Gentlemen," said he, "we must not pass these things by. We must have a secretary, and take down these pledges, and then let this beginning be followed by short, pithy speeches of like character, from all quarters. Let everybody be free to speak, and speak to the point." The hint was taken.

Persons rose successively in all parts of the house, pledging $100, $75, $50 and $25. Mr. S. C. Field rose and said that he had no money, but he would give 160 acres of land. It proved the most important subscription of the evening, and was sold almost immediately for $400 in cash. The volunteer subscriptions of that evening to raise the sum of $2,000 footed up about $2,400, and a thorough canvass of the village soon carried the subscription up to $4,000.

But though the sum necessary for finishing the building had been subscribed, it was not yet paid. The following winter and spring of '48–9 was a time of scarcity of money, of which the last two years, hard as we think they are, give us no conception. Wheat was about three shillings[1] a bushel, and dressed pork on the street 1¾ cents per pound. The work of finishing the building went slowly and heavily on, and the workmen were paid chiefly in orders on the stores. Except the $400 paid from the land given by Mr. Field, scarcely $300 was collected in cash from the whole subscription; the remainder was paid by orders, labor, and in every way which the ingenuity of the building agent could devise, and in this expensive and tedious way the building finally absorbed nearly the whole $4,000.

In some of the emergencies incident to the erection of the building, the sum of $800 in cash, derived from the sale of Major Williams' lands and sacred to invested funds, had been used and gone into the building. In more euphonious language, the building fund was debtor to the invested fund $800. It was very evident that no such sum could be collected from the remnant of the subscriptions for the building, for a large share of them was payable only in labor or materials. Still, honesty

[1] The shilling, commonly called a "bit," was twelve and one-half cents.

to Major Williams, the donor, required that his fund should be made good. In this emergency, the bright idea struck the inquiring mind of the building agent, that he might build these subscriptions of labor and materials into a dwelling house which would be soon called for by the increasing population; sell it and from the proceeds replace the malappropriated funds. The lot directly south of the college grounds was at once purchased, I think for fifty dollars, and the house now well known as the Hinman house was put forward immediately. Boys were employed to gather the cobblestones from the bed of Turtle Creek, all the broken brick about the college building were economized to fill in behind the facework, and all labor which could be procured upon the subscription was made available. Into that building was built with his own hands a subscription of $100, from our old friend and citizen, Alex. Douglass. There Mr. Chester Clark, one of the large family of Clark brothers then resident here, worked out his subscription in laying the cobblestone walls, employing therefor chiefly the skillful masonry of the editor of the "*Stumbling Stone.*" There the Messrs. Gates, who are gone from us now, left an enduring memorial in the substantial cut stones which build up the corners of the building. About $800 of subscriptions were thus worked into the building; it cost with the ground $1,475, was sold for all it cost, and a sunken college fund was replaced — a thing, so far as I know, not happening before or since.

And now in closing permit us to record, with devout uprising of heart to God, that the early instructors in this College were not at any time called to endure those privations and harassings of debt and heart soreness of hopes deferred which have entered into the early history of some western colleges. From the outset the salaries, though small, have been promptly paid and

were sufficient for their present necessities, and the early work of the College though laborious was not trying. Under God's favor it was carried forward with an elasticity of feeling, a buoyancy of hope, a confidence of expectation, which made all labors easy and every burden light. It was for us a harvest work from the beginning, calling for faithful labor, but yielding its rewards abundantly. Privations and sacrifices indeed there were, some on our part and much also on the part of others whose names are held in grateful remembrance. Among these we recall as worthy of special honor those generous home missionaries who set apart from their small inadequate salaries one hundred dollars each to found Beloit College. To such belong the dignity and blessing of sacrifices. Ours was the pleasant lot and privilege of joyous and successful work.

IV

THE EPIC CULMINATES IN THE COMING OF A PRESIDENT

DURING the year 1849 another momentous step was taken, the election of a President of the College. Upon this action would hinge much of the development and reputation of the institution. In its choice the Board was most fortunate. Identified with the college project from its very inception, Rev. Aaron L. Chapin had been of steadily increasing influence in its counsels. He was recognized in the East as a young man of much promise. When as chairman of the committee to write for suggestions as to a possible President he asked the advice of eastern leaders, he received the reply that they knew of no one better fitted to fill the position than the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Milwaukee.[1] The Board of Trustees were absolutely of the same mind. They rested in this conviction without taking immediate action, thinking that the College could get on for a time as it was, without shouldering the expense of a President's salary, leaving Mr. Chapin a little longer at his important post in Milwaukee; but a call that was now extended to him to come to New York as one of the secretaries of the American Home Missionary Society, a national position for which he had manifest fitness, impelled them to a decisive step. On the 20th of November, 1849, Mr. Chapin was elected

[1] Dr. G. S. F. Savage at Alumni Memorial Service for President Chapin, June 20, 1893.

the first President of the College, the Trustees representing to the Home Missionary Society in New York that while the Society could doubtless secure among its many friends another satisfactory secretary, there was no one who combined in his person as did Mr. Chapin the qualifications for this college presidency, together with such committal to its work and devotion to its cause as would lead him to accept its arduous responsibilities.

Mr. Chapin had no illusions regarding the position. This was no call from a distance to what might seem a romantic adventure. He was on the ground. He knew at first hand all of the disheartening facts. He realized what it would mean to sever the ties linking him with a parish united in its affection and in vigorous opposition to his leaving its service. He scrutinized his own powers which seemed to him inadequate when measured against the undertakings that must await him in the College. Becoming convinced, however, that his highest and widest service for this region, to whose Christian development he had dedicated himself, lay in this undesired office, with characteristic calmness of self-dedication he accepted the tremendous task and entered upon the duties of his office February 1, 1850. His coming to Beloit gave the crowning assurance that the epic was to be one of victorious achievement.

At the following Commencement, on the 24th of July, his inauguration took place, the exercises being held in a grove near the northwest corner of the college grounds overlooking the river. The inaugural "discourse" of President Chapin as one reads it today makes a strong impression of maturity and solidity of thought, clear grasp of the educational problems of the time and of the region, full understanding of the difficulties of the situation, and steady determination to devote all his powers to the building up of a college of high standards,

ultimately destined to a great future. Some paragraphs from the address will give an idea of its tenor and scope.

"The system of collegiate education in this country came into being *free born*. It never had the will of founders and acts of parliament fixed like an iron mould to shape its limbs and form its features against nature. No, God in His providence passed beforehand an emancipation act on all the social and civil and religious institutions which this country was to produce and enjoy. The educational systems of our land all bear the impress of this freedom. Out of it came such a modification of the first colleges established, that the Harvard and Yale of New England were quite different from anything presented at either Oxford or Cambridge in the old country. The propositions recently made for new modifications, and the consequent discussions, only illustrate the same principle, that our colleges are free to become and to do whatever the true interests of learning require."

After remarking that our country as yet possessed no fully developed university,[1] the speaker continued:

"We can, however, wait for the establishment of one or more such institutions until the means can be spared from the necessary work of opening a new country to make investments ample enough, and the men can be spared from the active walks of life in numbers sufficient to ensure success. But we cannot thus wait for the way to be cast up beforehand for a college. It must have an existence early in the formation of society, and throw out the influence on which it must grow. No sooner have a people entered and taken possession of a section of country, than the masses will come under the control of leading influences which emanate from a few. Unless

[1] "In 1893 Professor von Holst declared that we did not have a single university in the sense in which the term is used in Europe. Today there are on the North American continent a score." — "Columbia," by Dean F. P. Keppel, page ix. New York, 1914.

there be men at hand of high principle, sound judgment and commanding intelligence, the reins will fall into the hands of the reckless and the rash and the ignorant, who will drive on fast to the wreck of public character and prosperity. And it will not do to depend on those whom emigration may bring in to meet the emergency, long. The aristocracy of influence, to have its legitimate power, must be raised directly from the ranks of the commoners whom it is to govern. The college, like the sun, must stand in the very centre of its own system.

"We look around us here, in this region where our lot is cast, and we feel that this necessity is even now upon us. We cast a glance down the future, as far as the light enables us to see, and the pressure of that necessity is augmented a hundredfold. In taking the name college, we unqualifiedly commit this institution to the position, character and aim set forth in the views just presented. While we tremble lest we may not prove to be great and good enough to raise our charge up to our own ideal of excellence, we are convinced that nothing short of this should be our mark.

"On the seal just put into my hands I read this motto, *Scientia vera cum fide pura.* I understand it to express a necessary and indissoluble union between the principles of true knowledge and the spirit of Christian faith. It declares it as the sentiment of this College that there can be no separation of this marriage tie, which God hath joined, without violence to nature and mischief to the world. It declares it as the purpose of this College to regard them ever as one, and to know no aim but that of extending and perpetuating their combined influence and power to the remotest ends of the earth — to the furthest reach of time.

"You know, sirs, that it is not an office of my own seeking. God knows as none but He and myself can know,

the diffidence with which I come to undertake this high trust. But I am here, as I believe, at the call of Him whose right it is to command my service at His will, and I shall not be deserted, except I first depart from Him.

"Now, in the day of small things with us, when difficulties and obstacles are many and great and we find but little satisfaction in looking at things as they are, there comes before me a blessed vision of the future. I see this College grown to manhood. The blessing of God has followed it on through years of growth and progress. It stands in the midst of a dense population, rich in the material of learning and strong in the intellectual power of its instructors. God is with it, by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. Intelligence, virtue and piety are promoted by it, in its immediate vicinity. Far and wide among the thriving settlements on these verdant plains, it sends forth a refining, elevating influence. All classes feel it, and are blessed. Year by year it gathers into its bosom a crowd of bright youth drawn from families of every rank and profession. Year by year it sends out its classes of minds developed in symmetry and trained to think and reason, to judge and to act truthfully, in all the posts of influence and honor. The streams of a benign influence stretch on in every direction, eastward to the Atlantic, westward to the Pacific. The heralds of the cross, thoroughly furnished to their work and strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus, are going forth from it to every quarter of the globe and distant nations are blessed by its agency. It stands on the basis we are constructing, honored of men, beloved of God — a fountain of intelligence, the home of piety, a promoter of the nation's liberties, a bulwark of the Church of Christ. I see and rejoice in the prospect, then, with a confident belief that with them who shall come after us the vision shall become reality. It seems privilege and honor

enough to have some little part in these small beginnings which lead to ends so great and precious.

"I have nothing here to pledge or to promise but the devotion of an honest purpose, so long as it shall please God to keep me here, to give my undivided energies to the building up of this College for the service and glory of Him who is the Head of all, by whose will I would be guided, whose blessing I crave."

Was ever a college more favored in its first President! Inheriting and embodying the best educational traditions of the older part of our country, already a leader in the religious development of the new Commonwealth west of Lake Michigan, a thinker of strength and breadth, an administrator of sound and balanced judgment, President Chapin's presence was a tower of strength in the College and his widening reputation gave it standing and dignity throughout the land. The unusual length of his presidency, thirty-six years, imparted stability to the life of the College. He was a recognized factor in the educational progress of Wisconsin.[1] He was one of the founders of the National Council of Education. He was a trusted counselor of the American Board and other missionary organizations. His revision of Wayland's "Political Economy" and his own "First Principles of Political Economy" gave him standing among American economists. Horace White, who as editor of the New York *Evening Post* did unsurpassed service in promoting sound financial principles in 1896 and the following years, explicitly acknowledged his indebtedness to Dr. Chapin for guiding his early thinking along economic lines.

[1] Hon. H. H. Gray of Darlington, who in 1869 introduced into the Wisconsin senate a bill appropriating money to the State University for the extension of its work, wrote thirty years later that the best argument for the bill and the one most influential in overcoming widespread opposition to it, was made by President Chapin; an argument that had also a favorable influence later upon the development of the University.

A few years ago there was published a list of the names of the six or seven eminent men upon whom the University of New York at Albany, the head of the educational system of the Empire State, had during a century conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws. The first name was that of Robert R. Livingston, first Chancellor of the State of New York, who administered the oath of office to President Washington in 1789 and who negotiated the purchase from France of the vast domain of Louisiana. The last name was that of Elihu Root. Midway of the list stood the name of President Aaron L. Chapin of Beloit College. In the judgment of the writer, expressed elsewhere,[1] no college President of Dr. Chapin's generation in the Interior exercised for so long a time a more varied and fruitful influence upon the educational and religious movements of the middle and the second half of the nineteenth century.

As the writer said[2] at the memorial service for Dr. Chapin at the Commencement of 1893: We read in Lowell's discerning lines:

"Endurance is the crowning quality,
And patience all the passion of great hearts;
These are their stay, and when the leaden world
Sets its hard face against their fateful thought,
The inspired soul but flings his patience in,
And slowly that outweighs the ponderous globe,—
One faith against a whole earth's unbelief;
One soul against the flesh of all mankind."

There are certain traits of leadership more captivating, as the capacity for originating brilliant projects in counsel, or gallant daring in action; but patience is more fundamental as it is more enduring; and it is more in-

[1] Article on President Chapin in the forthcoming Dictionary of American Biography.

[2] Addresses at Alumni Memorial Service, page 37 f.

dispensable in the founders of a college in a new commonwealth. "Ye have need of patience," was the apostolic injunction to the pioneers of Christianity. To a marked degree this grace was conferred upon our first President.

The buggy in which, nearly fifty years ago, the young pastor drove from Milwaukee to Beloit, across prairies brilliant with flowers, was a true caravel. That billowy landscape was an uncertain sea to many eyes that sought to descry the future of this region. Young Chapin's soul had discernment enough and patience enough to think not merely on finding a new world, but on making a new world.

Three college Presidents of the generation that molded our own stand out as leading representatives of the New England ideal in education — Woolsey, Hopkins and Chapin. Woolsey was called to be President of one of the foremost institutions of the land, a position for which he had been prepared by years of congenial labor in one of its departments of instruction. To Hopkins was committed a trust involving greater faith and self-sacrifice; but it was in behalf of his own *Alma Mater*, already older than Beloit was when Dr. Chapin laid down its presidency. The youngest of the three was led a thousand miles from his own Yale, into a region destitute of resources or educational traditions, and bidden to take charge of a college without a single graduate, rich only in its necessities and its faith in God and in the higher educational ideals. That he had the heart to respond to this rather than to other calls which sought to draw him back to responsible leadership in the East; that for more than a generation he could front the perplexities, disappointments, disheartenments of the college enterprise with such dignity, composure and grace; does not this write his name high among those who through faith and patience inherit the promises?

V

SOME FIRST THINGS AND SOME NOBLE MEN

THE first catalogue of Beloit College, a slender pamphlet of nineteen pages, registers the year 1849–50. It lists a Faculty of five men: President Chapin, Professor Emerson in Languages, Professor Bushnell in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Professor Lathrop in Chemistry, and a tutor. There were eight college students, four juniors and four freshmen. But there were fifty college preparatory students and one hundred and forty-four in the Seminary. The library is stated to contain over one thousand volumes. It was housed in a room in Middle College, Professor Emerson serving as librarian, a responsibility which he carried in addition to his department of instruction for upwards of forty years. Prayers were held at six o'clock in the morning. The course of study, based on that at Yale,[1] was marked by simplicity and solidity. "Knowledge was Greek, Latin and Mathematics." There were of course no electives. Tuition was thirty dollars per annum. Table board was furnished at one dollar per week. The ordinary expenses of a student, apart from tuition but including board and room rent, were estimated at seventy-five dollars and fifty cents per college year.

In 1849 Rev. Stephen Peet as agent commenced a

[1] "Drawn up exactly on the Yale plan." — R. C. Chapin, "Semi-Centennial Anniversary," page 46.

canvass for funds to meet current expenses. His efforts at length brought in over $8,000, nearly half of which was contributed by ministers on this missionary field out of their scanty salaries. Friends in Milwaukee showed their good will toward the College and their affection for their pastor called to be its President, by a gift of $2,300 toward endowment. Professor Bushnell collected soon after in Chicago $3,300 additional for permanent investment. During eight successive years, beginning with 1849, the Western College Society from its collections in the East made annual appropriations to Beloit for current expenses averaging $1,000 per annum. During 1853–54, Rev. S. O. Powell, Rev. H. Lyman and the President were successively engaged in special efforts to secure help in the region of the College. The avails of these efforts coming in through a series of years amounted to $15,000. For three years from 1858 to 1860 appropriations were received from the regents of the State Normal fund on account of students preparing to be teachers, amounting in the aggregate to $3,300.[1] Rev. P. C. Pettibone gave valued service as field representative for several years in the sixties.

There was added to the Beloit Faculty in 1850 a man stalwart in body and mind, older by a generation than his colleagues in the young College, a veteran of Christian work in the State of New York, the Rev. Dr. Miles P. Squier. Having been a classmate and roommate of Professor Emerson's father at Andover Seminary many years before, he had been deeply interested in Beloit College from its inception, and he now came west to be its first Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, pledging and later paying $10,000 from his own modest property as an endowment of his chair. He spent only a part of the college year in Beloit. As Professor Emerson

[1] Quarter-Centennial Proceedings, pages 58, 59.

said of him nearly fifty years later: "He used to come to us when the springtime came, and to revive our flagging minds and call us to thoughts deep and high and clothed in wise words which were to him simple as the prattle of a child. For he was always as sage as Plato and as young as Homer."

Horace White, who was a freshman in Beloit in 1850, gives these engaging glimpses of the life on and about the campus: "The college building was in course of construction a long time[1] and the five freshmen (grown to be sophomores) recited their lessons in a room of Lucius G. Fisher's house down on the river bank. It was a severe struggle on all hands to get that college building under a roof. We children (that is, the Hinman children and the White children[2]), had these troubles served up to us daily, because Deacon Hinman had charge of the work, for which he received a salary of $500 per year; and this was all that a family of ten had to live on. We thought we lived pretty well, however.

"We produced our own vegetables and poultry, our own pork, and milk and butter. The cows grazed freely on the open prairie round about and were lured homeward by an enticement of bran at the close of each day. We had a wood lot which supplied our fuel and I cut down the trees. Tea and coffee were unknown luxuries to us, but we were as well off in this respect as Crœsus was. Sugar was scarce, but we had more of it than Julius Cæsar had. There was abundance of fish in the streams and of game in the woods and fields. Prairie chickens, wild pigeons, wild ducks and wild geese were to be had in the greatest profusion during their season, together with an occasional deer and an occasional bear. During

[1] "One substantial building has been in use the past two years. It will be fully completed during the coming season." — Report from the Board of Trustees, read at Commencement, 1851.

[2] Stepchildren of Deacon Samuel Hinman.

my senior year in college (1853) it was not an uncommon occurrence to find a flock of quails in our dooryard picking up crumbs in competition with the chickens. Blackberries, strawberries, wild plums, wild grapes, hickory nuts, hazelnuts and black walnuts were to be had for the trouble of gathering them, and as for wild flowers, I cannot begin to tell you how the prairies, the woods and the river banks glowed with them.

"So you see that a salary of $500 for a family of ten, plus the bounties of nature and our own industry, was not a niggardly allowance. Yet I fancy that the salaries offered to Professors Bushnell and Emerson of $600 per year, coupled with the proviso, 'if we can raise it,' did not constitute the moving consideration with them. Ah, those noble-minded, high-principled men! What can I say in their praise? What can I not say of them and of those who came a little later, President Chapin, Professor Lathrop, Professor Porter? These five constituted the faculty during my undergraduate course. Two of them still live, thank God, to see the fiftieth anniversary of the institution to which they gave their lives."

One of the two men to whom Dr. White referred in the foregoing sentence was Joseph Emerson, the other was William Porter, whose coming to Beloit in 1852 proved another of the priceless acquisitions of the young College.

William Porter was born in Lee, Massachusetts. His father was an able lawyer, a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards. The son inherited the spiritual beauty of their eminent ancestor without a trace of his theological severity. He graduated in 1839, at the age of nineteen, from Williams College, of which at the end of his freshman year Mark Hopkins had become President. Just at the close of his theological course at Union Seminary, New York, he was prostrated by hemorrhages so severe

that the physician judged it useless to think of change of climate, since the end could not be more than a few weeks distant. But as he still lived he was brought back to New York and took passage on a sailing vessel for Savannah, Georgia, and spent the following seven years in life out of doors, on horseback for months in the pine woods of Florida. Here he was able to do a little teaching in two private families and some preaching and pastoral work among the slaves.

Believing that he might now hope for at least a brief life of more active usefulness, he came north in 1850 and after teaching for two years in Marietta College, Ohio, turned to Wisconsin for its drier climate and came to Beloit in the early autumn of 1852 to consult Rev. Dexter Clary, then the agent of the Home Missionary Society for the State, with reference to possible service in some home missionary parish. While he was calling on Mr. Clary Professor Bushnell came in, and learning that the young man had been teaching college mathematics asked him to take his own classes for a few weeks while he must be away looking after land which had been given the College. Mr. Porter cheerfully consented to this brief diversion from his purposed pastoral work; and thus was begun that long and beautiful academic career which enriched the life of Beloit for over sixty years. Professor Porter married President Chapin's sister and built a home on College Street next to the President's, with shaded lawn between. After serving as Associate Professor of Mathematics for four years he became Professor of Latin, a welcome reinforcement to the overworked Professor Emerson. These two sustained through many college generations the Beloit tradition of classical culture, always interpenetrating it with the spiritual elements of the Christianity which was born in the Roman Empire and recorded in the Greek tongue.

Professor Porter's serene spirit, sound judgment and accurate knowledge made him an invaluable counselor. There was in him a charming blending of dignity with self-effacing modesty, of deep earnestness with quiet humor. Sir Philip Sidney's phrase "high erected thoughts seated in the heart of courtesy" was peculiarly applicable to Professor Porter. His exact and choice scholarship was transfigured in the light of a profound and childlike Christian faith. Wisely employing his limited strength, no man was more punctual in meeting his appointments, nor more regularly in his seat at college chapel. He outlived all of his contemporaries and was for years the oldest living graduate of Williams College. No one who was present could forget the reverent enthusiasm with which he was greeted by the students in chapel at the unveiling of his bust, the work of Lorado Taft, and on his eightieth and ninetieth birthdays, nor his heartfelt expression of congratulation to them that they might expect to have part in the great next half-century of world history. His life became to all of us a golden clasp uniting the early College with its later development. At the advanced age of ninety-eight years his mental grasp was unimpaired. When his eyesight grew dim he had leading works in politics and religion read aloud to him. It was beautifully characteristic that in the closing weeks of his life, when earthly events were at times blurred in his consciousness, in prayer his grasp upon the divine and eternal was as full and strong and rich as ever.

To return to the beginnings; the first class graduated in 1851. It was a characteristic Beloit class, singularly typical of the classes of the first generation of the College. Joseph Collie, of vigorous Scotch personality, came to Beloit from the lead region of the State. He became pastor in Delavan, his one parish in a long career, where he became deeply interwoven in the life of the community

and a man of influence throughout the State, and always a trusted friend and counselor of his college. William C. Hooker entered the profession of the law and rose to judicial position in his native State of Illinois. S. Dennison Peet, son of the charter Trustee, became a clergyman, but with a dominating interest in science which made him the founder and editor of the *American Archæologist.* George R. Clarke, who did not complete his course but was later enrolled with the class, founded and carried on throughout his life the Pacific Garden Mission in a downtown district in Chicago, where thousands of men, largely the wrecks of un-Christian civilization, were recovered to manhood. It was from Colonel Clarke that the famous evangelist, Sunday, received his first inspiration for his remarkable career. Strong Wadsworth, the fifth member of the class, left at the end of the junior year and entered as senior at Yale, evidencing thus early the parity of courses that has always existed between Yale and her daughter in Wisconsin.

The early Commencements were held in the open air, north of the present Chapel, where temporary platforms were erected, one for dignitaries and student speakers, the other for the musicians. A canopy stretched from tree to tree protected from the sun. The exercises were a popular rallying place for the people of the countryside, with picnic dinners in the grove. During the twelve years of this arrangement there was not a single rainy Commencement day. But the first time the exercises were held in the recently completed First Congregational church, in 1862, there was a rainy day, as there have been occasionally since that time.[1]

In 1853 appeared the first number of the *Beloit College Monthly,* which has had continuous existence

[1] Professor H. M. Whitney, in "History of Beloit College" (reprinted from "Columbian History of Wisconsin"), page 13.

from that time to the present, although with change of name in 1875 to the *Round Table*, issued then semi-monthly and subsequently weekly. This Beloit publication is thus one of the oldest of the college periodicals of the country. The *Monthly* held a creditable place in the literary activities of the students and at times published valuable papers by members of the Faculty. The *Round Table* maintained for a time a similar position, though purposely becoming increasingly an organ of student public opinion. This latter function it combines, in its present semi-weekly issues, with the work of a news journal, leaving its original literary uses practically unrepresented and still awaiting a renewed and larger development in the future.

The year 1854 witnessed a startling scene in the annals of the city of Beloit, when, standing on the porch of the historic First church and addressing an excited crowd, the eloquent "Matt" Carpenter claimed that the original deeds of the early settlers were void and that the legal title of the town was vested in Paul Dillingham, later Governor of Vermont, whose agent he was with power of attorney. A famous lawsuit resulted, in which the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter — then living in Beloit — Judge Edward Ryan of Milwaukee and Rufus Choate of Boston were attorneys for the plaintiff and Judge Daniel Cady (father of Elizabeth Cady Stanton), Senator James R. Doolittle of Racine and Abraham Lincoln represented the defendant. The brief of Lincoln, even then reputed the best real estate lawyer in the West, allayed the apprehensions of the citizens. The suit was decided in the Circuit Court in favor of Mr. Fisher, who was the first to be prosecuted, and the Supreme Court of Wisconsin confirmed the decision. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was undertaken but finally dropped. In this great contest the real estate

owners of Beloit were under special obligations to Mr. Fisher for the courage and persistence with which he defended his rights and theirs.[1]

The first dormitory, North College, was built in 1854 at a cost of seven thousand dollars, "which was met by a temporary loan subsequently repaid from funds received for general purposes."[2] It was of course destitute of all "modern conveniences." Rooms rented at thirty-five and forty cents per week. Students filled their own bedticks with straw at the paper mill beside the river, carried water for their rooms from the well-pump outside, and did their own janitor work including the care of their stoves.[3] None the less the life in old North College with all its rugged simplicities was good to look back to, as men of leadership at home and abroad can testify. In the basement of the building were quarters for the "college club," which furnished table board at from one dollar and a half to two dollars per week. One of the students was elected steward; the cooking was directed and shared for many years by Miss Anah T. Dewey, whose devotion to student welfare and whose high-souled Christian enthusiasm have been gratefully remembered by many. The multiplication of classes and consequent pressure for classroom accommodations led to the transformation of North College, half a century after it was built, into a recitation building, in which capacity it is still daily taxed to the limit of its space.

Franklin W. Fisk, valedictorian of the Yale class of 1849, of which Timothy Dwight, President of Yale from 1886 to 1899, was salutatorian, was called to Beloit in

[1] S. T. Merrill in "Proceedings at the Presentation of the Fisher Collection," page 25.

[2] Quarter-Centennial Pamphlet, page 59.

[3] For details of similar primitive conditions existing at Harvard and Yale in the forties and fifties, see "Harvard Memories," by President Charles W. Eliot, pages 115–119, and "Memories of Yale Life and Men," by President Timothy Dwight, page 21.

1854 to a new chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. The work of correcting students' themes had hitherto been carried by members of the Faculty, including the President. Mr. Fisk was a man of ardor and energy whose influence was marked by the development of student interest in writing and speaking and was felt far beyond the brief term of his service in Beloit. He was called in 1859 to what was to be his main life-work as Professor of Homiletics and later President of the then recently established Chicago Theological Seminary.

A third much needed building, a Chapel, was secured in 1858 at a cost of five thousand dollars, of which three thousand dollars was contributed by the citizens of Beloit. The plan of the Chapel was said to have been sketched by President Chapin; certainly the simple dignity of its lines are worthy of his thought. The Chapel itself occupied the second story of the building, reached by two winding stairways. How often have been heard upon those stairs, in the hush preceding the beginning of chapel service, while the President stood ready to utter the opening words, the hurrying footsteps of a belated student attempting to reach his seat before the end of the minute, after the bell "turned over," which preceded the cessation of its ringing. The janitor who could see in those days from his post in the belfry of Middle College the student's chapelward race, sometimes mercifully lengthened a little that closing minute!

The Chapel was filled with homely pews. At the west end rose a platform where the members of the Faculty were ranged on settees, the President in the middle occupying an armchair behind the desk. Services were held in the early morning and late afternoon on seven days of the week throughout the college year, until 1871, when the students petitioned that on the Wednesday and Saturday afternoon half-holidays prayers might be

dispensed with; this request somewhat to their surprise was granted.

The President when at home always conducted the afternoon chapel; the morning prayer was led by different members of the Faculty in turn. The Sunday afternoon services were an hour in length, with a thoughtful and dignified discourse, usually by the President. Despite the occasional carelessness and levity of youth, these daily chapel services were of marked value in the life of the College, and the noble prayers that were uttered from the hearts of men of rich Christian experience often lived for years in the memory and life of those who heard them. As Professor Robert C. Chapin aptly remarked:[1] "The life of this period is reflected in its buildings; in Middle College, our Plymouth Rock; in North College, a younger sister of Yale's South Middle; in the old Chapel where, though the interior might be severely plain, the tossing treetops outside seemed to waft the prayers a little nearer heaven. Plain living and high thinking are written upon every wall of the trio — written as well upon the forms and character of those men whose presence was the living power within the inert walls."

The lower story of the chapel building was assigned to the preparatory department, which from the outset was a necessary adjunct of the College, since there was not then a single public school in the Territory that could meet the entrance requirements which the College courageously set up. For many years to come the College would have to maintain its own school in order to secure adequate preparation for its college students, with the exception of those who came from the leading cities of the region. There was maintained in connection with it for a few years a normal department for the training of teachers. In 1855 Mr. John P. Fisk became Principal

[1] "Semi-Centennial Anniversary," page 47.

of the Preparatory Department, in which he held sway for sixteen years. His massive frame, his rugged personality and his abrupt manner were sometimes fearsome to timid youths, but were a salutary warning to the wayward and were a tonic for all. No one who knew him could fail to appreciate his kindness of heart. His abhorrence of alcoholic liquor and his active dislike for tobacco were among his outstanding characteristics.

The year 1859 was made memorable for Beloit by the coming to its Faculty of Professor James J. Blaisdell, who for thirty-eight years was to pour the intellectual and spiritual fullness of his nobly gifted personality into all the currents of the life of the College, constituting in himself one of the greatest endowments with which any institution could be enriched. A native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1846 and of Andover Theological Seminary, after a pastorate of seven years in a Presbyterian church in Cincinnati Mr. Blaisdell was called to Beloit, at first succeeding Professor Fisk in the department of Rhetoric, but given the department of Philosophy when Dr. Squier felt unable longer to carry on his work. This transfer was made in 1864 to a field most congenial to Professor Blaisdell in which all his power of quickening young minds found fullest scope.

To meet Professor Blaisdell was to feel oneself in the presence of greatness. His kindly bearing and the lambent humor that often played throughout his conversation attracted young people to him, while his absolute dignity of character always inspired reverence. His quick sympathy made it easy to come to him for personal counsel in which his spiritual insight and his unswerving moral idealism invariably searched the heart of his visitor and stimulated to higher endeavor. In his later years in the quiet of his library Dr. Blaisdell once said

to the writer that it was his desire to be so disciplined by life's experience as to be prepared for any service in any world. Such a desire was profoundly his for every one of his students, none of whom could fail to respond in some degree to its stimulating influence. He was himself a great citizen, in character a peer of the founders of the Republic, bearing on his heart the problems and interests of the commonwealth, a student and promoter of local good government, a friend of the humblest soul in need. His wide reading, literary tastes and catholic sympathies gave charm to his conversation. In public speech he united a well-nigh august eloquence with practical counsels in Christian living. His prayers seemed to lift into heavenly places, into the very presence of the Soul of the universe. Persons who never knew him but had once heard him in public prayer spoke of him years after with reverence and affection.

Professor Blaisdell completes the number of what may be termed the early Faculty of Beloit, the men who gave the College its distinguishing characteristics. It is noteworthy that of the five men whom the graduates have been wont to call the "Old Guard" — Chapin, Emerson, Bushnell, Porter, Blaisdell, all dedicated themselves unswervingly to Beloit and gave the full period of their life service to the College of their devotion, all but one of them living to or beyond the age of threescore and ten, two of them far beyond it.

In nothing has Beloit resembled more strikingly the best institutions of the older East than in the impression of permanency in its life and the sense of continuity that pervades it. The active presence of these men of the Old Guard and the reverence paid them has beneficently unified the first two generations of the life of the College. Younger men coming upon the Faculty have caught their spirit and have not been easily drawn away from

Beloit. Not a few of these are giving it length of service fully comparable to that of the early Faculty. The administration of the College has from the outset been averse to frequent changes of personnel. It has been patient with the defects of young instructors, believing that they would develop strength and grow in value; and it has usually not been disappointed. Thus the life of Beloit has moved forward steadily and strongly in a free unity in such an atmosphere that when changes came they have been welcomed as normal development rather than feared as wrench or revolution.

The choice circle of faculty wives in the early years contributed admirably to the life and work of the College. The names of Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Blaisdell, Mrs. Whitney, are full of beautiful associations to all who knew them. As a single reminiscence, what could be more charming than Mrs. Blaisdell's coming from her son's home in Claremont, California, a few years ago, to attend at Mount Holyoke the seventieth anniversary of her graduation, as young in vivacity and in brightness of eyes and smile as the most recent alumna, a center of interest and admiration as she gave to the graduating class her memories of Mary Lyon. And it is a pleasure to know that the early high standard has been maintained throughout the years and that the present group of faculty ladies have a like spirit of loyalty to the aims and ideals of the College, and similar tact in contributing gracious social elements to its life.

VI

CIVIL WAR TESTS THE FOUNDATIONS. "OUR MARTYRS"

THE first shot fired at Fort Sumter before dawn on April 12, 1861 thrilled the land as the opening of a mighty and decisive struggle between freedom and slavery, between the forces of secession and those of the Union. The debates and discussions of years, the hesitations of the months following the election of Lincoln to the presidency, all the efforts at reconciliation with the seceding states that preceded Lincoln's inauguration, were now swept into the past, outdated by the inevitable death grapple of principles and embodied political forces. Two days after the flag was lowered from Sumter President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. The war was on.

Beloit College had been from its foundation a congenial home of the spirit of liberty and union. Wisconsin had been steadily growing in that spirit, as New Englanders and New Yorkers were reënforced from 1848 onward by tides of liberty-loving Germans and later by like-minded Scandinavians and others. In the war of 1861 to 1865 Wisconsin had a noble record for the patriotic ardor of its entire people and for the heroism of its sons, over ninety-one thousand of whom volunteered, more than one-ninth of the entire population of the young state, rendering distinguished service in the "Iron Brigade" and other hardly less famous organizations. The record of the College in the war is one of which it is

justly proud. Giving its sons with unquestioning loyalty it yet pursued its wonted course with a blending of patriotic emotion and calm faithfulness to daily duty characteristic of President Chapin and his associates. Throughout these four stressful years the pioneer College carried on its work almost without interruption, except that the Commencement exercises of 1864 were omitted, the "hundred day" service having swept so many of the students into the ranks that in May of that year "the two higher classes could boast only one member between them, and the two lower classes had scarcely a corporal's guard fit for duty." [1] At Commencement time the graduating class were at Memphis in the 40th Wisconsin, with their beloved Professor Blaisdell as their Chaplain.

The address of Professor Emerson at the dedication of Memorial Hall in 1869 gives admirable expression to the spirit of the College throughout this great national crisis and affords vivid realization of the richness of its contribution to the victorious result. In reading it in full [2] one is impressed by the remarkable number of Beloit men in the service, the wide range of States in whose troops they served, the many battle-fronts on which they supported the Union cause and the testimony of their comrades to the heroism and the Christian constancy of those who fell. The remainder of this chapter is made up of extracts from the address, including Professor Emerson's analysis of the relation of the College to the war, and (in condensed form) his record of those who laid down their lives for their country.

[1] *Beloit College Monthly*, May, 1864, page 195. In the company which was recruited in Beloit, there were forty-three college students, including thirteen of the sixteen officers.

[2] See "Lectures and Sermons," by Professor Joseph Emerson, pages 147–163.

"Our Martyrs"

By Professor Joseph Emerson, D.D., LL.D.

The closing of the war was a Commencement day of the nation; the ending of a long term of discipline and its accession to the new degree of *Magistra Artium*. As the developments of the war have been reviewed, the question has been pressed upon each of those institutions which still retain the old idea of the fathers that the center of a system of education must be the training in the divine and heroic — the question, What have been the results of your training? Where are the men whom you have prepared for the need of your country and of mankind? The question has been put to the young College which has been planted here, Where were thy sons when the land had need of them?

1. How many and what proportion of the sons of the College answered the call?

When the war came the College had sent forth but ten classes. We have the names of more than four hundred as in the service — more than half of all who could be there, and more than a fourth of all, older or younger, living or dead, who have ever been in the College; and this proportion may indicate that those who remained at home were not uninterested in the cause but bore their part in that grand support which the armies in the field received at home.

2. Was their service a local one, and is Beloit College merely a Beloit institution?

Shall we call up the regiments in which they stood, and see what an army they form? There on the far left is Maine, then Massachusetts with four regiments enrolling Beloit men, and Connecticut; then New York with seven more, Ohio two, Michigan two, and Indiana one, bring us to the dense center; fifty-five regiments from Wisconsin, fifty-six from Illinois, ten from Iowa,

five from Minnesota; and then the long right wing, Nebraska and Kansas and California. But the muster is not yet complete. In front of the central mass stand Missouri and Kentucky and Louisiana; then those regiments marked on our rosters by "A. D." — African Descent. In at least thirteen of them white sons of Beloit bore commissions. There, too, are the mortar boats, gunboats and the ships of war; the nurses in the hospitals, and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

3. Did they show themselves capable men, such as should come from an institution which professes to train in thoughts as well as in enthusiasm?

As children of so young a mother they entered the war, as a rule, as privates. Many had not been long enough in the service to have their merit known when the war closed, or they were disabled or gave their lives. But of the whole four hundred, two hundred and eighteen, considerably more than half, earned honorable positions as commissioned or non-commissioned officers. One hundred and forty-two bore commissions, among them four brigadier generals, eleven colonels or lieutenant colonels, nine majors, four chaplains, fourteen surgeons and lieutenant surgeons, nine adjutants, quartermasters or commissaries, forty-four captains and forty-three lieutenants. There were also seventy-six non-commissioned officers.

4. Were they brave and true men, faithful unto death, so as to be worthy of undying honor?

When the call to arms came the present and former members of the College were, wherever found, among the first to answer.

On the 16th of August, 1861, George O. Felt, a soldier full of promise, was killed at Palmyra, Missouri. In the 7th Ohio at Cross Lanes, Virginia, there fell, August 25th, Burford Jeakins, the scholar and the Christian.

On the 21st of November, Lieutenant J. Lyford Peavy, having just left enthusiastic professional hopes and a newly-wedded wife in Michigan, died of fever in Baltimore.

Franklin Prindle died at Leavenworth, Kansas, February 27th, 1862. A comrade says, "I never saw one die in such triumph." At Ship Island, Mississippi, on the 8th of April, Arthur W. Mason died and was laid to rest "in the barren sands of that lonely isle."

True Milton Rood of the 12th Iowa is borne away by his foes from the battlefield of Shiloh to die in captivity; and Captain Silas W. Field of the 11th Illinois is borne away by his friends, mortally wounded, to die in the hospital at Paducah, May 9th, 1862, leaving a memory full of honor and affection. At the close of that first terrible Sabbath day at Shiloh, Quincy E. Pollock lay upon the field in the midst of the enemy. The victory of the next day restored him to his friends but could not heal his wounds; he died April 11th, in a hospital at Mound City.

At Fort Riley, on the western border, Eugene H. Tuttle died May 11th.

Among those who sank under the sufferings of the Peninsular campaign was Jerome B. Davis, true soldier and Christian, who died May 21st. Jefferson D. Florey of the mortar boat service died August 9th. At Antietam, September 17th, falls Henry Cooper, staunch and true there as he was here.

John Gregg Lambert of the Benton Hussars died in Missouri, November 23d. At Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7th, fell Edmond Dawes, "a devoted Christian in the army as well as at home."

Among the sacrifices that early in 1863 bought the victory of the long struggle at Murfreesboro was Evan W. Grubb of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, then of General Rosecrans' bodyguard, "a soldier of fortitude and en-

durance," who was instantly killed. There also Francis H. Caswell and Dudley H. Cowles sank with wounds aggravated by the sufferings of captivity. Young Cowles in the eighteen months of his service "had been in seventeen battles aside from all his exposures in skirmishes." His wound was not mortal if he could have had quiet and care; but he was taken prisoner and forced to march eleven miles and then trundled in an open car over a rough road to Montgomery, Alabama, where he died on the 20th of January, 1863.

Francis H. Caswell, born in Siam and cherishing the hope of preaching the gospel in the land of his birth, having joined the 74th Illinois, fell wounded into the hands of the enemy at Murfreesboro and died in Richmond, February 4th.

On the 17th day of January died Henry L. Kingsley of the 105th Illinois; and on the 28th, at Memphis, Thomas L. Seacord of the 72d Illinois, who had looked forward to the ministry of the gospel of peace. On the 5th of March at Spring Hill, Tennessee, Frederick W. Goddard fell in battle. Edward R. Barber of the 24th Wisconsin died at New Albany on the 7th of May.

As the Iron Brigade was crossing the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg on the 29th of April, his nobility of form making him a conspicuous mark, fell Captain Alexander Gordon of the 7th Wisconsin, a soldier without fear and without reproach.

As the lines are formed for the assault at Vicksburg on May 19th, a shell cuts down William W. Works of the 72d Illinois. While the siege was in progress Pardon E. Carpenter of the 12th Wisconsin Battery died at Memphis.

At Gettysburg July 1st the Iron Brigade was again in the front and in the ranks of the 7th Wisconsin fell Jared Knapp, "singularly brave and daring."

Jeremiah Dooley of the 24th Wisconsin died at Anderson station, on the line between Tennessee and Alabama, on the 5th of August. On the last day of October Paul A. C. Goddard of the 18th Illinois Infantry, who had been the first of the sons of the College to enlist in the war, expired at Vicksburg.

On the 16th of March, 1864, J. Dwight Stevens, sergeant in the 20th Wisconsin Infantry, son of one of the original Trustees of the College, died of disease contracted during the siege of Vicksburg. William L. Knight, though but a boy, enlisted as a musician in the 59th Massachusetts Infantry. Detailed to care for the sick, his earnest attention to them brought sickness upon himself, of which he died May 21st. Lieutenant Henry Meacham of the 2d Colored Troops died May 31st of yellow fever at Key West, Florida.

William Pearl Lathrop, eldest son of one of the earliest Professors both of Beloit College and the University of Wisconsin, serving in the 2d Michigan, in May fell in the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia. Horace Turner of the same regiment fell mortally wounded at Spottsylvania and died May 16th. On the 24th died Whitney Tibballs of the 5th Wisconsin from a wound received in the Wilderness on the 10th.

Captain Marshall W. Patton, whose distinguished valor gave him promotion beyond his years, fell on the 15th of May as he was leading his company in the 22d Wisconsin to the charge at Resaca, Georgia, and he died on the 18th. In front of the 74th Illinois at the terrible assault on Kenesaw Mountain sank Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Kerr, a scholar and a hero. He threw his sword toward his friends, his person fell into the hands of his foes, among whom he died at Atlanta, July 3d.

At Guntown in Mississippi there fell in the 95th Illinois the noble Colonel, and by brevet after his death,

General, Thomas W. Humphrey; and with him Lieutenant Stephen A. Rollins. Colonel Humphrey was grandson of a colonel in the Revolutionary Army.

In Georgia, falls Albert Walker of the 22d Wisconsin.

On the 18th of June cheering his men to the assault on Petersburg, Virginia, falls Lieutenant Freeman B. Riddle. I need not praise him here among the multitude of those who knew and loved him.

Leading the 29th Colored Infantry to the breach at Petersburg, Captain Hector H. Aiken fell July 30th and died August 1st. In the same service on the 25th of July, but far away in Arkansas, died Captain Azel D. Hayward of the 70th Colored Infantry.

On the 14th of August, at Memphis, died William H. Shumaker; on the 21st Frank E. Woodruff was killed at his sentry post by Forrest's raiders.

On the 3d of November the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, is marked by the fall at the head of his regiment of the gallant Colonel Porter C. Olson of the 36th Illinois. There yet remains one more martyr's name, Almeron N. Graves of the Third Wisconsin, who fell at Averysboro, North Carolina, March 15th, 1865, the last and faithful to the last.

Thus twenty-seven of the forty-six died by wounds; and the rest, good and true men all, proved how brave men can suffer bravely and die bravely without the excitement of the field. Their lives and their deaths were not, and they shall not be, in vain.[1]

[1] In a history of one of the prominent New England colleges, after the patriotic record of the institution in the Civil War is given, the statement is made that this record probably surpasses that of any other college. In view of the facts brought out by Professor Emerson it may be questioned whether in this loyal service Beloit was surpassed by any other.

VII

THE THIRD AND FOURTH DECADES. MEMORIAL HALL AND THE OBSERVATORY

WITH the close of the Civil War and the lifting of its depressions, its burdens and preoccupations, the life of the American people entered upon a new era of confidence and of growth. The College shared this new atmosphere of courageous endeavor. Old students returning from the army to resume their college studies and others, recently soldiers, entering college for the first time, were a distinctive and most welcome element in the Beloit life for several years, giving to the student body a maturity of appearance, and of thought and character as well, which has been equaled in no other college generation.

One incident in these tides of activity was the organization of the Olympian baseball team, some of its members veterans of the war, which in 1867 won the State championship over the University and city teams and whose career aroused great enthusiasm at the time and is still the subject of reminiscences thrilling to the oldest of the old grads and to their younger auditors. Equally significant was the establishment of a daily prayer meeting by veterans who had held such gatherings in camp and bivouac. It was maintained in the College for twenty years thereafter. The class of 1866, the largest thus far in the history of Beloit, graduated with eighteen members, several of them destined to attain distinction in their several callings.

It seemed most appropriate that the College should have a suitable memorial to her soldier-sons who had had so noble a part in the war for the preservation of the Union and the liberating of the slaves; — sons of this original Northwest which was dedicated to freedom by the famous "Ordinance of 1787" and in which, as President Lincoln testified shortly before the surrender of General Lee, the home missionaries and the college presidents had saved the Northwest to the Union and thereby saved the Union itself.[1] Such a monument was dedicated at Commencement, July 14th, 1869 — Memorial Hall, a stone building of Gothic architecture, which was for years to house the library and the museum, then the library alone, and later was destined to become the home of the great Logan Museum of Archæology.

At the dedication of the Hall there was an oration by United States Senator Matt H. Carpenter, and Professor Emerson gave the memorial address. The presence of the eagle "old Abe" that had accompanied the Sixth Wisconsin through the battles of the war, gave a unique touch to the scene. The attendant soldiers in uniform, the torn banners of Wisconsin regiments, the martial music and the firing of minute guns by student-veterans in honor of the dead, united to give impressive recog-

[1] Robert C. Chapin, Semi-Centennial Anniversary Pamphlet, page 49, based on the following statement later signed at Beloit, September 18, 1893, by Joshua Coit, D.D., Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. "Charles Thomas of Providence told me that when a boy at his father's house in Galena, Illinois, he heard Abraham Lincoln say to Rev. Aratus Kent, 'We owe our recent victory to you, sir. The influence of your missionaries has been of great political value in our State.' Later, when Mr. Lincoln was President, Mr. Thomas called on him at Washington and in the course of conversation President Lincoln said to Mr. Thomas, 'Do you remember a statement I once made to Mr. Kent at your father's house?' 'Yes,' said Mr. Thomas. 'Well, I say now,' said President Lincoln, 'that to the labors of home missionaries like Mr. Kent, and those men like Grinnell, Chapin, and Magoun, who started and fostered church and college in the Northwest, we owe the saving of the Northwest to the Union and so the saving of the Union itself.' "

nition of an heroic epoch in the life of the College and the nation. There were informal addresses by President Chapin and Generals Davis, Brown, Fuller and Farnsworth and Governor Spooner. The following hymn by Henry S. Osborne of the class of 1862, a cavalry officer in the war, was sung to the tune "America."

Wild war is spent and past;
"The meek-eyed Peace" at last,
— So long in tears —
Now with her blessed train,
Over our land, again
One, free, without a chain,
Her scepter rears.

Proudly we honor those
Who, for their country's cause,
Their lives have given.
Glorious their destiny!
For truth and right to die!
They shall remembered be
In earth and Heaven.

God bless this Home of Peace!
Long send her rich increase,
Honor and power!
Stronghold of liberty,
Wisdom and truth — may she
Light to the nation be
While years endure.

Founded on Freedom's sod,
Baptized in loyal blood,
To Freedom given;
Freedom shall nurture thee!

Thy sons shall ever be
Loyal and true to thee,
Country and Heaven.

The coming in 1871 of Rev. Henry M. Whitney to the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature proved a welcome accession. A younger brother of the eminent philologist William D. Whitney of Yale, himself a graduate of Yale in the Class of 1864, Mr. Whitney brought to Beloit not only devotion as genuine as that of the founders, but also fresh touch with the questions and the needs of the times, which with his ready sympathy with student points of view and his helpful understanding of personal problems gave him at once a large place in the college community. The Whitney home was always open to the students with delightful informality. Some twenty years after the beginning of his work at Beloit Professor Whitney remarked to the writer that he seemed to occupy an intermediate position on the Faculty, not entitled to the reverence paid to the earlier group and not in the class of young men of specialized training who were being added to the body of instructors. This place of his own he admirably filled for twenty-eight years. Always loyal to the elder Faculty and always keenly interested in the newer educational trends, he contributed perhaps even more than he or his colleagues realized to the uniting of the first and second generations of the Faculty in harmonious co-working.

With the coming of Professor Whitney the department of English Literature began to attain that appreciation and academic recognition which it has ever since held. The useful terms of service in Rhetoric and English of Henry C. Dickinson, Edward G. Miner and Lyman S. Rowland had each been too brief to effect much development in the department; Professor Whitney's grasp

of Rhetoric was vital and effective; he saw clearly the place English was destined to have in college training and expanded the courses in it as far as was possible under the limitations inevitable for one working alone in so great a field. For several years, in addition to his college duties, he did a distinctive piece of work as one of the editorial staff of the Century Dictionary, published 1889 to 1891.

In 1871 Colonel Ira W. Pettibone was called from the headship of Winchester Institute, Connecticut, to be the principal of the preparatory school, which position he filled for ten years. Mr. Pettibone was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1854. He was a Colonel of Connecticut Volunteers in the Civil War, having twice been promoted for bravery in action. It was during his administration of the preparatory department of the College that it began to be called the Academy. He was followed as principal (1881–1884) by William W. Rowlands, M.A., of Racine.

A little, unobtrusive man had entered the employ of the College in 1864, who became to many college generations an impressive illustration of the nobility of so-called humble service when rendered with a heart of faithfulness to high aims. John B. Pfeffer, becoming janitor of the College, for over fifty years performed the duties of his position with the promptitude and precision of one who realized that great interests were in real measure dependent upon the way his work was done. He regarded himself as in a true sense a colleague of the Faculty, though never overstepping the bounds of decorum in his relations with them. He was always a friend of the "boys," indulgent of their pranks, welcoming them back as chums; but they always realized that his fundamental loyalty was to the College rather than to them. He was proud of the short time it took him to repair the mischief

of student depredations. Realizing full well the dignity of the College, he felt quiet pride in his share in its life; he was one of those whom George Herbert describes as making "drudgery divine." If the Professor of Philosophy engaged in passing conversation with him, it was not the janitor alone who felt himself a learner. While in his later years younger men took over much of the increasing duties of his office, to the end he retained certain definite functions, especially the care of the Chapel, which he loved, and the ringing of its bell and the bell of old Middle College. When the end came he was borne from the Chapel to his burial by college students as one honored and beloved.

In the fall of 1871, after a rainless summer, occurred the great catastrophe of the Chicago fire, devouring more than seventeen thousand buildings, destroying nearly the entire business area of the city and annihilating accumulated fortunes aggregating one hundred and ninety million dollars. From the staggering blow thus suddenly dealt, crippling the resources of the energetic builders of a metropolis, it appeared that Chicago could hardly at best recover for a generation. For the College the consequences of this disaster could not be otherwise than serious and far-reaching. The whole region was involved in the misfortune at its center. Chicago business men interested in education who might have been expected to bear a hand in Beloit's development could not now spare time or money for the College; they must strain every energy to meet their own obligations and to rebuild the ruins of their city. Although the recovery of Chicago was extraordinarily rapid, the great fire undoubtedly retarded the development of Beloit for a score of years.

At the Commencement of 1872 there were held, July 9th, exercises in commemoration of the Quarter-Centennial of the College. Of the committee of four appointed

by the Trustees a year earlier to arrange for this occasion, two were charter members of the executive committee of the Trustees, A. L. Chapin and L. G. Fisher; one, Joseph Collie, was a member of the first graduating class, and the fourth, Dr. G. S. F. Savage, had become a Trustee in 1850. The occasion was one of sober pride in what the quarter century had accomplished and of quiet confidence in the future. The present resources of the College were reported as including a little over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of invested funds, seventy-five thousand dollars in site and buildings and twenty thousand dollars in library, cabinet and apparatus, a total of over two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, a most substantial showing for the period of beginnings.

Extracts from two of the addresses on this occasion have enriched earlier chapters of the present volume. It is worth noting that three of the papers presented were by graduates of the College; one a pastor, Joseph Collie of '51, one an educator, James W. Strong of '58, President of Carleton College, of which he was virtual founder and a notable administrator for thirty-three years, and the third a physician, Henry P. Merriman of '63, afterwards one of the faculty of Rush Medical College, Chicago. Indeed one of the most cheering facts of the epoch was the College's growing consciousness of strength in the possession of a body of Alumni of ability, widening reputation and hearty loyalty. This consciousness found expression in President Chapin's words of welcome at the Quarter-Centennial: "Alma Mater looks fondly on your manly faces. Her heart swells with worthy pride as she reviews the lives you have been living since you went out from her charge; and she borrows the honors you have won and wears them as jewels for her adornment today. Your presence fills her heart with gladness and her face with smiles."

Two graduates of the College had already been elected to membership on the Board of Trustees, Joseph Collie of '51 in 1867, and Harlan M. Page of '54, one of the editors of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, in 1870. These were joined in 1876 by Henry T. Rose of '66, in 1878 by Dexter D. Hill of '66, and in 1881 by Edward D. Eaton of '72. The first of the Alumni to have place on the Faculty, the first of a series of sons of the College who have brought to the Faculty their fine devotion and teaching ability, was Peter Hendrickson of the class of 1867, who after studies abroad was called in 1871 to a new chair of Modern Languages. The Scandinavian lineage of the new instructor and his department of instruction testified to the increasing touch of the College with families of foreign stock and to the growing sense of the importance of modern languages other than our own.

The increasing feeling of responsibility on the part of the Alumni for sharing the financial burdens of the College is evidenced by the movement to found an Alumni Professorship. Gifts and pledges were made in the interest of this foundation. Sons of graduates began to be enrolled in the college classes.

A practical demonstration of student initiative and energy was given by the development within the College of a movement to build a much needed gymnasium. Goodwin D. Swezey of the class of 1873 awakened an outburst of applause when he used in his salutatory address in Latin on Commencement day the words which had been repeatedly upon his lips for a year, "*Gymnasium aedificandum est!*" The college classes organized to give realization to the idea. As was the case in the erection of Middle College twenty-five years before, many subscriptions were made in days' work, and the students gave their half-holidays to digging foundations, wheeling gravel and laying shingles. The building, a plain wooden

structure, though necessarily temporary in character, filled a highly important place for nearly thirty years.

The first Interstate Contest in Oratory of the colleges of the States of the Interior was held at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1875. Beloit's representative, George T. Foster of the senior class, having won first place at the state contest, represented Wisconsin at Galesburg, where he was awarded second honor. This was the beginning of Beloit's noteworthy record in these contests.

An important development of this decade was the increasing recognition of the place of natural science in education. The coming of Thomas C. Chamberlin ('66), Ph.D., who was later to become one of the world's eminent geologists, to a new chair of Geology, Zoölogy and Botany in 1873 expressed and stimulated this recognition. The establishment in that year of the Philosophical course with its degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in which Greek was replaced by enlarged opportunities in modern languages and science, marked the permanent giving up at Beloit of the immemorial position in educational theory that Greek is the *sine qua non* of a liberal education. The Greek language and literature are still honored at Beloit as one of the noblest instruments of culture. Its spirit is happily still potent in the life of the College. But with the introduction of the Philosophical course Beloit welcomed newer languages and the study of nature to larger place in her curriculum, a place fully confirmed in succeeding years, although both the Philosophical course as such and its attendant degree of Bachelor of Philosophy have disappeared in the later development of the College. Much interest was taken in these modifications of college requirement by Professor James H. Eaton, a graduate of Amherst in 1865 and a Doctor of Philosophy of Göttingen in 1868, who took charge of the department of Chemistry at Beloit in 1868 and whose modest and genial personality

and scientific spirit won warm esteem. His lamented early death in 1877 deprived the College of a choice character and a teacher of ability and promise.

At the close of the third decade the Faculty numbered nine members. The number of college students was eighty-four, a gain of twelve per cent over that of ten years before. The total number of graduates was two hundred and thirty-seven, an average of a little over eleven having graduated each year of the decade.

The Faculty was reinforced by the accession of Professors T. A. Smith and E. G. Smith. Both of them teachers of untiring application to their work, both in full sympathy with the aims and ideals of the College, each of them did his first college instructing here and each of them gave to Beloit the entire service of a full lifetime, thus sustaining the Beloit tradition of continuity.

Brought up on a farm in southern Ohio, Thomas A. Smith obtained by his own exertions a college education at Muskingum, Ohio, where he was a fellow-student and friend of William R. Harper, afterwards the famous first President of the University of Chicago. Having received his doctor's degree at Yale, Professor Smith came to Beloit in 1877 for his life-work in the department of Mathematics and Physics, to which he gave himself with unremitting faithfulness for thirty-six years, retiring on the Carnegie Foundation in 1913. His sturdy manhood and his intellectual vigor and honesty won sincere appreciation. His intolerance of mental slackness was a wholesome tonic. Many generations of students speak of "Tommy" Smith with respect and hearty good will.

A native of South Hadley, Massachusetts, a graduate of Amherst in 1877, taking his degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen, Erastus G. Smith came to the chair of Chemistry at Beloit in 1881, to be intimately associated for forty years with the life of the College and for a still longer

period with the public interests of Beloit and of Wisconsin. While always making his department of instruction his central concern, Dr. Smith's expert service was in requisition in problems of pure water supply for cities east and west. He was influential in leading many graduates of the College to enter fields of applied chemistry and sanitary engineering. He did important work as Mayor of Beloit for three terms in the late eighties and early nineties and again for two terms since his retirement from teaching. He has been president of the Beloit Savings Bank since 1913, and is now a member of the State Legislature. He has been not less honored and trusted as a friend than as a teacher and citizen.

A talented young graduate of the College, Rollin D. Salisbury of the class of 1881, afterwards for years a dean in the University of Chicago, came to the Faculty in 1883 to succeed his teacher, Professor Chamberlin, who was called to the United States Geological Survey. Professor Salisbury's brilliant instruction greatly stimulated student interest in the natural sciences.

Citizens of Beloit evinced their old-time loyalty to the College by raising a subscription in 1880 for improving Middle College. The severe simplicity in which this first building had stood for a generation was now modified by a portico at the entrance and by lifting the roof so as to accommodate a fourth story, with an enlarged belfry surmounting the building.

The fourth decade of the College saw the erection of a building which was distinctive in three particulars: it was Beloit's first building to be an individual gift, the first to bear an individual memorial name and the first to be devoted exclusively to science. The Smith Observatory dedicated in 1883 was the gift of Mrs. Jennette S. Herrick in memory of her brother, Mr. John F. Smith. It stands on the southwest part of the college grounds

at the head of the sharp downward slope to Pleasant Street, beside the turtle effigy of the aborigines. Modest in size, it is, with its fine Alvin Clark lens mounted by Warner and Swazey and its other equipment, excellently adapted to college needs.

Various undergraduate activities which have been prominent in the Beloit life of subsequent years had their beginnings in this period. The first field day was held in 1880 on the college campus. Beloit entered the Western College Baseball League in 1883. Tennis made its appearance as a college game in 1884. The Delian Band was a forerunner of the Mandolin Club and sundry orchestras; the Phi Beta Sigma quartet preluded the Glee Clubs. On May 2, 1884, just before a baseball game with the University of Wisconsin which resulted in a tie, the "college yell" came into being, its seven syllables forming the basis of the elaborate utterances of later-day loyalties.

During the latter part of his administration President Chapin was called upon for an important international service for which he was peculiarly fitted by his personal qualities and his lifelong interest in missions. Of this service Dr. N. G. Clark, Secretary of the American Board for Foreign Missions, wrote in 1893:

"At the time of Dr. Chapin's resignation as a corporate member of the American Board, there were but two who had been longer connected with it. Elected in 1851, his service extended over a period of thirty-eight years. After the first few years, during which he was becoming acquainted with the situation, hardly an annual meeting passed at which he was not called to serve on one or more important committees. He was thus a prominent figure on these occasions. He was known and honored for his good judgment and practical wisdom in dealing with difficult questions. It was but natural, therefore,

when in 1883 misunderstandings of a grave character had arisen between the missionaries in the Turkish Empire and the Protestant Armenian communities, that Dr. Chapin should be selected as the head of a deputation to visit Constantinople for a general conference with missionaries and delegates from the native churches. His fine presence, his manifest sympathy and interest, his patient attention to all details, and his calm judicial temper won for him the respect of all and secured the happiest results in a harmony and good feeling which continue to this day, and have contributed greatly to the welfare and progress of the missionary enterprise in Turkey."

On Thanksgiving Day, 1887, President Chapin gave the historical address at Springfield, Massachusetts, at the unveiling of the now celebrated statue of the Puritan by Saint Gaudens. Dr. Chapin's ancestor, Deacon Samuel Chapin, founder of the Chapin family in America, had been the original in the sculptor's conception of the personality he embodied in bronze.

While Beloit's fourth decade was a time of the enlarging of its Faculty, the broadening of its facilities and the confirming of its reputation in the educational world, it was nevertheless a period of serious uncertainties and anxieties. The financial strength of the College was not increasing in due proportion to its standing and its needs. At the twenty-fifth anniversary the Trustees of the College had voted that it was essential to make an immediate effort to secure two hundred thousand dollars additional endowment. But during the fourteen years following that decision only about fifty thousand dollars was added to the endowment, including a gift of twenty thousand dollars from Mrs. Valeria Stone of Malden, Massachusetts. The depression caused by the delay in obtaining urgently needed additional endowment was in-

tensified by severe business reverses in the city of Beloit which shadowed the closing years of this period. In 1883 three leading manufacturing companies and one of the banks of Beloit went down in disastrous failure, wiping out the savings of a large part of the citizens and resulting in general financial prostration in the city, which could not but be felt in many ways in the life of the College. There was also a disquieting decline in the number of students. At the close of the decade, the number in the college classes was sixty-three, a falling off of twenty-five per cent as compared with the end of the preceding decade.

President Chapin, steadily supported by the Faculty, met these vicissitudes with his wonted fortitude and faith. But he was convinced that he ought not to sustain longer the burdens of administration which he had borne so long and so heroically, and in June, 1886, he resigned to the Trustees the presidency which he had accepted thirty-six years before. Amid expressions of the highest honor and affection on the part of Faculty and Trustees he was made President Emeritus, laying down the office which will always be associated with his name and in which he had won the gratitude of all the students and friends of Beloit and lasting honor in the educational world. It was hoped that Dr. Chapin would continue on the Faculty as Professor of Civil Polity and retain his place upon the executive committee of the Trustees; but sudden decline of his health within a few months rendered further active service impracticable. For six years after his withdrawal from the presidency the College had the benediction of his presence and shared his deep joy in the growth which those years were bringing.

VIII

A CHARACTER STUDY OF PRESIDENT CHAPIN

By Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin, Sci.D., LL.D.
University of Chicago

THE full merit of a statue whose excellence lies in the symmetry of its proportions, the grace of its attitude, and the fitting relationship of its parts, can only be appreciated when studied from all points of view. Many a statue impresses us powerfully at first glance and from a selected standpoint, which, if studied longer, and viewed from other sides, discloses imperfections and disproportions and falls in our esteem from the first impression of greatness to one of merely unbalanced intensity. So too the deeper merit of a work whose excellence is inwrought and pervasive, rather than external and obtrusive, can only be realized when it is viewed again and again, and when time is given that the impressions it makes may grow into maturity and take on their full significance. Not only this, but he who views it must himself grow by the experiences of life until his expanded nature shall comprehend and appreciate in some adequate degree that which is expressed in the work before him. So it is in the study of human character. So it is, I think, in a peculiar sense in the study of the character we delight to commemorate.[1] No single point of contact with Dr. Chapin sufficed to give an adequate

[1] Spoken at the Alumni Memorial Service.

perception of the breadth and depth and symmetry of his personality. It was only by contact with him in many relations, extended through a long period of years, that there could come a just estimate of his deeper and truer nature. Far more than with most men, the character of Dr. Chapin lingers with one and returns again and again for a fresh and ever larger interpretation. And so his personality has grown in appreciation as the years go by, in a way and to a degree that is true of very few characters which I have known. It was my good fortune to come into contact with Dr. Chapin in an unusual variety of relations, stretching over a period of thirty years. In view of the contributions of others, I know you will pardon me if I speak from a personal point of view and with a brevity not at all commensurate with the subject.

I knew him as a college boy knows a college President, or thinks he knows him; a relationship from which spring estimates of character ofttimes very erroneous. I knew him as a pupil knows a teacher; a relationship out of which better, but still incomplete, views are wont to spring. I knew him as a graduate, while struggling for my start in the world; a relationship that revealed a personal interest and helpfulness on his part which disclosed an element of his character I had not before recognized. I knew him as a member of his Faculty; a relationship which brought the closest contact with the inner characteristics of his real personality. I knew him as a member of the community, seeking to reform its evils, but curbing his earnest desires by a recognition of metes and bounds and by a judgment based on possibilities and actualities rather than idealities; judgment, the wisdom of which the enthusiasm of youth and of moral earnestness failed then to realize, but which time and experience have amply justified. I knew him as a citizen, endeav-

oring to promote legislation in behalf of the higher and better interests of our commonwealth.

As students in college, while we could not fail to be impressed by the dignity of his character, by the grace of his bearing, by the equanimity of his temperament, by the refinement of his every characteristic, we failed to recognize the real depth of soul and of feeling, of kindly interest and of sympathy which lay concealed beneath his polished and controlled manner. His reserved and controlled bearing we failed to correctly interpret. It came in part, I judge, from the ideals of a generation from whose courtly ways we have departed, in part to the self-constraint which grave official responsibility naturally, if not necessarily, engenders, but chiefly, I think, from a natural diffidence and sensitiveness of nature which, however admirably controlled by cultivation, yet permeated all his actions and gave them an expression of reserve, the nature of which was not correctly interpreted by us because of the very perfection of its control and concealment. In later and more intimate relations, this expression of seeming reserve entirely ceased to be recognizable, and was replaced by a cordiality and freedom of approach and intercourse that was at once gratifying and inspiring. This was the real and true expression.

As an instructor, Dr. Chapin dwelt upon the more general and basal factors of his subject, and upon the interplay and balance of influences that determine the outcome of the contending elements of human affairs — the field of his instruction — rather than upon specific details. His view was comprehensive rather than special. In my judgment, as a boy, this more general view did not fully compensate for what seemed to be a lack of overflowing fullness of dates and details in history and striking externals and apothegms in economics. These latter I could appreciate; the former were more shadowy and intangible.

But in my present judgment I have no doubt that in directing attention constantly to the more intangible play of the real forces of history and economics, there was laid in us the groundwork for a broader and better appreciation of the interaction and balance of influences in human movements. And this, we must all concede, is the great essential in the study of human affairs. How little does the soil know the character of the seed planted in it! How little does the boy know what will prove most vital in his instruction!

After leaving college there comes to us a new revelation of Dr. Chapin's personality. He came to stand to us in a fuller sense as a true representative of our Alma Mater through the fostering interest with which he followed us as we went forth, and in the helpful but very undemonstrative way in which he aided us in the struggle for a start in life. His way was a very quiet, practical way, not an effervescent expression of feeling. A gushing greeting would have given a moment's pleasure and satisfied us, but would have been far less real and effective than the opportunities which he placed unobtrusively in our path, *opportunities* when these were all in all to us. The kindly but discriminative interest with which he followed our earlier efforts, the real appreciation with which he noted our little successes, and the kindly words that he dropped here and there that came around to us in due time disguised in the form of the good opinion and the ready aid of those who had been influenced by him in our behalf, these were solid tokens of the affection he bore toward the sons of the College.

It is not unnatural that, as a member of the Faculty, there should have come a new and still greater revelation of the deeper elements in Dr. Chapin's personality. In the close contact of the faculty room where the realities of college administration bring forth the realities of char-

acter, where the deeper questions of development draw out the deeper elements of the nature, where the perplexing issues of college discipline reveal the moral fibre, and where the stress and struggle for progress under hampering conditions draw forth the full resources of personality, it is not strange that we should come to know our President as we had never known him before. Neither dignity of bearing, nor culture of manner, nor trained control, nor personal grace, nor any of the externalities of personality counted for much in the estimate there formed. It was the deep, unswerving earnestness, the complete devotion, the equipoise of judgment, the equanimity of temper, the pervading charity, the steadfastness of purpose and the resolute faith that made up Dr. Chapin's personality as we saw it behind the doors of the faculty room and in the even closer confidence of the President's office.

It was my good fortune to know something of the inner views and feelings of Dr. Chapin concerning those questions that relate to the moral advancement of society; questions which in those times stirred some to effervescent enthusiasm, sometimes wholesome, sometimes wasteful or harmful; that stirred others to action, sometimes wise and helpful, sometimes foolish and harmful, and that impelled others to hostility or indifference. Here, as elsewhere, he was possessed by a profound interest in that which made for the elevation of the race; but there was no abandonment of that good judgment of relations, that insight into the dependence of results upon ways and means, which led so many enthusiasts into impracticable efforts and which wasted so much of the energies of moral enthusiasm which, more rightly directed, would have accomplished more substantial results. His view was considerate of all the factors that entered into these intricate, complex problems. It was

at once judicial and judicious, conservative and progressive. Were there more such men there would be greater progress.

It was my privilege to know something of the personal influence of Dr. Chapin upon those who made our laws and upon the higher officials that carried them into execution, and I feel warranted in saying that we owe to his influence much of the progress made by our State in legislation respecting our charities and our educational interests. It is a great error to suppose that men of his pure and lofty character do not profoundly influence our legislators when they approach them as he did in a courteous and manly presentation of the higher interests of our commonwealth, and when they lay before them, as he did, the higher considerations that should control their actions, absolutely free from any taint of illegitimate argument or of specious persuasiveness, and without any suggestion that they would be actuated by other than the highest motives. If the good influences of such men, brought to bear with simple directness and courteous considerateness, were more generally marshalled at our capitols, the higher interests of our States and the good character of our legislatures would be greatly conserved and promoted. Through his influence on public men, Dr. Chapin was a public benefactor.

It has happened to us all to change our early estimates of men; to slide some up the scale and to slide others down the scale; to rearrange the order of rank and of esteem. We have done this partly because we have come to know more of those upon whom we place estimates, and partly because of changes in ourselves by which our criteria are modified and our insight is strengthened and deepened. In the case of Dr. Chapin, although the original estimate was high, increased knowledge of him, increased knowledge of other men in like position and circumstances, and in-

creased knowledge of the issues of life have forced me, and I think have forced you all, to push the estimate upward and upward steadily from first to last. There was no rocket-like ascent born of burning enthusiasm, but a steady, permanent rise into higher and higher estimation, just as one ascends a great plateau almost unconscious of the rise, and perchance unconscious of the real altitude which is at length attained, because of the very breadth and massiveness of the substructure on which the ascent is made.

Dr. Chapin's monument should not be a granite shaft, for that would not grow larger with time, but rather crumble away. It should rather be like a rising plateau, quietly, slowly, constantly lifting itself by its own inherent forces, always greater than it seems, always growing into ampler proportions, always most impressive when measured by what it is rather than by what it seems. Mountains are greater than monuments, plateaus are greater than mountains. The world does not always see it so, but it is so.

IX

PROBLEMS OF A NEW ADMINISTRATION

AS President Chapin had communicated informally to the Trustees before their meeting at the Commencement of 1886 his purpose to retire from his executive office, they were not unprepared to take action as to his successor. Following his resignation, Dr. Chapin stated to the Board his own choice and that of his colleagues of the Faculty for the second President of the College, Edward Dwight Eaton, a graduate of Beloit in the class of 1872 and of Yale Divinity School in 1875, a student in Leipsic and Heidelberg universities in 1875–76, for six years pastor of the First Congregational church of Oak Park, Illinois, and for five years the youngest member of the Board of Trustees of the College. At the session of the Trustees that received the resignation of President Chapin, Mr. Eaton was elected to the presidency of the College. With a deepening sense of the difficulty of the task and the complexity of its problems, he followed the promptings of loyalty to Alma Mater and of reverence and affection for the guiding spirits of its Faculty and accepted the responsibility laid upon him.

The inauguration of the President took place on the evening of November 4th, the anniversary of the day, thirty-nine years before, on which the first freshman class was admitted to the College with a name but no local habitation. The procession of Trustees and Faculty, the Mayor and City Council of Beloit, alumni, students,

guests and friends was accompanied by a torchlight escort of the senior preparatory class to the First Congregational church, where were held the public exercises. The address of induction by President Chapin was rich in historical allusion and moving in its paternal counsel and encouragement. The prayer was by the venerable Dr. Jeremiah Porter, who had been the first Protestant pastor at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, in 1833. The inaugural address of the incoming President reappraised the principles and the purposes of the founders of the College and pledged fidelity to them, but emphasized the necessity of great enlargement of the resources of the College to equip it for a worthy part in the development of the region in which it is placed, as well as for adequate share in the world life to which our life must be related. Heartening addresses of welcome were given, in behalf of the Trustees, by Dr. G. S. F. Savage, who had become a member of the Board in 1850, for the Faculty by Professor Joseph Emerson, D.D., the Alumni by Mr. P. F. Pettibone of '62, the students by Mr. Frederic F. Norcross of '87; in behalf of other institutions of learning by President J. L. Pickard, LL.D., of the University of Iowa; for Chicago Theological Seminary by Professor F. W. Fisk, D.D.; for the people and the churches of Wisconsin by Dr. Charles H. Richards of Madison; and the people and the churches of Illinois by Dr. Frederick A. Noble of Chicago. The benediction was by the father of the President, Dr. Samuel W. Eaton of Lancaster, who had been Chaplain, 1862 to 1865, of the Seventh Wisconsin in the Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomac.

The end of a long and honored presidency is always a critical time. Especially is this the case where the closing administration is that of the founders, the parents of the institution, and the opening one is that of the sons. Can the values of the past be conserved and yet the

future be shaped to meet the new problems of a new day? Can the danger that the founders may feel disregarded and set aside be avoided and their invaluable counsel be still enjoyed, while their successors have freedom for initiating new policies and welcoming unlooked-for developments?

It was the definite desire of the new executive of the College that President Chapin and the elder members of the Faculty who had been his own revered instructors might feel themselves an integral part of the new administration, sympathetic sharers in whatever policies might be inaugurated. This desire was fully gratified. The older Faculty, whose counsel was sought and freely given, were unfailingly cordial supporters of the young President; and it was a profound satisfaction to him to have Professor Robert C. Chapin say at the Semi-Centennial of the College, as if speaking for his revered father as well as for himself: "Under the leadership of Dr. Chapin's chosen successor the College entered upon that era of rapid expansion in which we all rejoice. The historian of the centennial year will be better able than we to trace the continuity of development, but I am sure that he will find that the changes of this period have been only an enlarged expression of the purpose of the founders. Elective courses, laboratory methods in all departments, the array of modern buildings, substantial, convenient, beautiful, the culture afforded by contact with art and music — these are not incompatible with a liberal Christian education, but are the long-looked-for aids in its better attainment." A little later in similar spirit Professor Emerson at one of the last Commencements of his life said with characteristic kindling glance: "The question is sometimes asked me whether I do not feel somewhat of a stranger amid the many changes that have recently come to the College. My reply is that I feel

more at home than ever, for this is more than ever the College of my dreams; and should I return fifty years hence I am sure that I shall find myself even more at home then than now!"

It was the conviction of the new President that the entire Faculty should be accustomed as far as possible to feel themselves sharers in the responsibility of the administration of the College as a whole, rather than merely instructors in their several specialties. To this end a considerable number of Faculty committees were instituted, every instructor having a place upon one or more of them. To these were referred many important questions for consideration and report to the Faculty as a whole. Much thought was given by the President in making up these committees at the opening of each college year in the endeavor to constitute them so as to distribute responsibility while securing efficiency. A large amount of careful and valuable work was done by them. Faculty meetings were held weekly throughout nearly the whole of the thirty years of this administration, at which reports from these committees were included in the regular order of business. During the later years an administrative committee with the President as chairman relieved the Faculty of a considerable part of the growing routine business; but the entire Faculty was constantly encouraged to consider the well-being of the whole institution as its direct concern.

In addition to the faculty and committee meetings it was found advantageous to secure informally through frequent personal conferences the viewpoint and judgment of the individual members of the Faculty as to the interests of their own departments and of the developing institution as a whole. The sincere and hearty coöperation of all of the Faculty was a great source of strength throughout years of struggle and change.

It was a most fortunate circumstance that it was possible during the opening years of the administration to call to the College, to become the heads of representative departments, four Beloit graduates of scholarly attainments and proved leadership, each of them destined to devote his entire life to the service of Alma Mater. These fellow alumni proved themselves most helpful coadjutors and friends in the upbuilding of the College. They were, in the order of their coming to the Faculty, Theodore L. Wright of '80, H. D. Densmore of '86, Robert C. Chapin of '85 and George L. Collie of '81.

The fortieth anniversary of Professor Emerson's coming to Beloit was celebrated in the springtime of 1888 by a gathering of cherished friends in his home, with the presentation of a gold watch bearing the inscription in Greek "Thou hast caused many to think on virtue," and a sheaf of letters from grateful and admiring pupils of many college generations. It was soon after this that Professor Emerson's strength began to prove inadequate for the work of teaching in which his heart was so deeply engaged. Mr. Theodore L. Wright, who had already shown marked gifts as an instructor in Beloit and was now returning from studies at Harvard and in Greece, was called in 1888 to take over the work of the Greek department, Professor Emerson retaining a delightfully inspiring relationship to his young colleague and to the College as a whole until his death in 1900 in his eightieth year.

Professor Wright came to his new responsibilities at a time of critical change in classical study everywhere, when the interest in sciences and new humanities was deflecting the tides of student attention away from the ancient classics. No one could have been better fitted than he to meet this situation. Trained by Professor Emerson and reverencing the earlier scholarship which his teacher

had represented, he unhesitatingly introduced the newer methods of the study of Greek as literature, and redressed the balance of the shrinking classical department by offering courses in Greek literature and Greek art in English which were both stimulating and exacting and which gave to a large number of students an invaluable introduction to Greek thought and life. The presentation of Greek dramas in English, which had been begun in simple form by Professor Emerson in the closing years of his teaching, was taken up and developed by Professor Wright, the plays becoming events of academic importance, an education to the participants and in only lesser degree to the spectators.

To coöperate in the work in the natural sciences which was rapidly growing under the potent influence of Professor Salisbury, Mr. H. D. Densmore of '86 was called in 1888 from graduate studies at Harvard to instruct in Biology, becoming Professor of Botany two years later. Besides his unusual gifts as a teacher, his clarity of mind, soundness of judgment and genial common sense, his clear comprehension of student points of view, his frankness in stating his ideas and his heartiness in coöperating to carry out the ideas of others have given him great value in discussions of college problems and policies, in planning changes in courses of study, in discharging for some years the duties of Registrar and in helping keep the College in touch with the high schools of the region.

In 1892 Robert Coit Chapin of '85, only son of President Chapin, was called from the faculty of Drury College to be Professor of Political Economy at Beloit. His intimate and sympathetic acquaintance with the College from his boyhood, his devotion to its work and the welfare of the students and his scholarly aptitudes and attainments made his coming to Beloit a marked contribution to its life. In addition to the development of his own

department, Professor Chapin gave for some years courses in History, and students on debating teams were wont to seek conferences with him for the benefit of his balanced judgment and unsparing criticism of argumentation.

George L. Collie of '81, son of Dr. Joseph Collie of '51, after several years of high school principalship, having taken his doctorate at Harvard was called to Beloit in 1893 as Professor of Geology, to succeed Professor Salisbury who had accepted a call to the University of Wisconsin. His scientific spirit, his forthrightness and fairness, his Spartan inflexibility with himself and his genial considerateness of others, his understanding of student character, his insight and firmness in dealing with cases of discipline, his acquaintance with educational movements and the generous hospitality of his home were among the elements of his influence as an instructor and contributed to his great usefulness as Dean from 1900 to 1918. During absences of the President, some of them of considerable duration, and during one interim between administrations, Dean Collie's conduct of the affairs of the College as Acting President was an invaluable service, contributing appreciably to the continuity of the College's life.

With regard to the students, the President on taking office believed the time had come for a freer relation between them and the executive, in which the students individually might feel themselves in more intimate touch with the President, and college policies and events be more frankly discussed with the student body. This method met with gratifying response. Personal conversation with students resulted in a more cordial attitude on their part toward the College; and even in cases where censure must be expressed or discipline announced, a relation of friendship developed. From time to time conferences were held with an entire class; and questions of

student attitude were discussed or developments of college administration explained to the assembled College, with the result of better mutual understanding and heartier coöperation between Faculty and students.

The question of elective studies was one that received careful attention at the outset and that was to have consideration throughout the entire administration. At the opening of Beloit's history a rigid curriculum, consisting predominantly of Greek, Latin and Mathematics, was adopted as a matter of course, it being the recognized mental discipline of the period in the standard colleges of the East. In his inaugural address in 1850 President Chapin remarked on the subject:

"To make the most of a man for any particular profession, he must have the various capacities of his nature unfolded in due proportion and *all* his faculties cultivated to a healthy growth. . . . However much advantage there may be in giving the student freedom to follow his own inclination in the choice of a subsequent course of study, it is incompatible with the ends sought in that stage of education for which the college is to provide. To bring the man out to the extent of his real capacity for greatness will often require, at that period, a discipline in one direction or other quite contrary to the taste and inclination of the student. It is a short-sighted policy which proceeds on any other principle. We have reason to believe that the introduction of the variety and freedom of the university arrangements into the college course will tend only to lower the general standard of education, and favor the acquisition of superficial attainments, to the neglect of profound learning and high mental development."

When the Quarter-Centennial was reached, a few additional subjects had been recognized and were given subordinate place in the curriculum; there were two terms

of Chemistry, two of German, one of History, one of Economics, and three of Mental and Moral Philosophy; but the principle of rigid requirement was as yet unchallenged at Beloit. Professor Blaisdell gave succinct utterance to this attitude of the Faculty in his Quarter-Centennial address: "There are two distinct periods of life, the period of youth and the period of manhood, the law of the first being ignorance of self, that of the second self-knowledge. It has been and is the belief of the College that when a young man really knows what studies he had better pursue, the time has come for him to receive his diploma." This high ground was indeed shortly afterward abandoned, in principle, with the establishment in 1873 of the alternative philosophical course; but the choice once made between the classical and philosophical courses, the one chosen was to be pursued from beginning to end without any electives to vary it; there was no passing back and forth from the one to the other.

An entirely different position was stated in President Eaton's inaugural address:

"I believe Beloit College is to stand in the future, as in the past, for a scholarship that shall be patient, accurate, broad and well balanced. She is not going to provide short cuts to graduation, believing that time is a factor no less important in the growth of minds than in that of oaks or eagles. She is not going to arrange her courses of study so that an immature mind may devote itself to the mere accumulation of information along one or two lines, perhaps choosing the things that shall give it the least possible discipline of strenuous exertion. She aims to train the mind to grapple any subject, however difficult or distasteful. A cord of wood is an excellent possession, but an axe, well tempered and sharpened, has vastly higher possibilities of usefulness; so a disciplined mind is more valuable than any amount of knowledge. At the same

time the College recognizes that she is training men; and as they grow into manhood, as their course progresses, she proposes to respect that growth, and accord them in their later years a generous choice of studies, glad to have them exercise their more disciplined powers in directions of their own selection, that they may have the satisfaction of pushing their investigations farther in some directions than others, not merely sipping at many springs of learning, but also drinking deeply of some chosen fount. If the roots and trunk of a thorough education are kept immovable, the upper branches may better be left free to sway here and there, as the sunlight attracts and the breath of heaven deflects them. Along this line we think lies the true solution of the question of elective studies in college."

In accordance with these convictions conferences were promptly held with the Faculty looking toward liberalization of the courses of study. There was a reasonable degree of sympathy on the part of the Faculty with this movement in general, some of them heartily favoring it; the difficulty arose in facing the question as to which studies, now required, should be made elective or compressed so that room might be made for the introduction of elective subjects. Some of the concessions were made by teachers only after severe struggle with their own prepossessions; but a sincere purpose of coöperation on the part of the Faculty and willingness of the administration to have the changes come gradually, brought about ultimate radical changes harmoniously, with great enrichment of the courses of study and large freedom of election greatly appreciated by the students.

With increase in the number of the members of the Faculty it became practicable to work out, with the expert coöperation of many of the instructors, a system of majors and minors, the studies being arranged in groups from

each of which the student must elect in a certain proportion, a few fundamental subjects being required of all. By this system a large amount of freedom of election has been secured with long courses in some chosen subjects. Greatly increased interest on the part of the students has resulted, while mental discipline and symmetry of education have been safeguarded. When at Harvard University the unlimited elections which had prevailed under President Eliot were brought into an ordered scheme after the accession of President Lowell in 1909, the Beloit Faculty were interested to note that the revised Harvard plan corresponded in its principal features with that which they had worked out at Beloit.

Far-reaching problems were those concerned with the Board of Trustees. The charter of the College provided for a Board of sixteen members which might be increased to twenty-four. These were elected for a life tenure, as were the Yale Trustees at that time; indeed, a part of the Yale Board are still elected for life. The Beloit Trustees were many of them men retired from their professional careers. Few of them had any conception of the duties of modern trusteeships. Their service was mainly confined to attending the annual meetings of the Board at Commencement and loyally voting approval of the measures proposed by the President. It was clear to the new executive that the Board of Trustees should be remade into a working organization, and that if the College was to escape the danger of becoming a local institution the Board must be reinforced with a good number of leading business men of Chicago and Milwaukee and other centers both west and east, men used to thinking in large terms and to leading in responsible enterprises.

When the President presented to the Trustees an outline of possible reorganization of the Board, they with

admirable spirit unanimously took the necessary steps to secure an amendment to the charter of the College by which the number of Trustees was increased to thirty, with term of service for three years. This limited term they all accepted for themselves. All would be eligible for reëlection at the expiration of the term; but the change made it natural to retire from the Board if one could not give it active service. Some of the then members of the Board were of great value to it and could not be spared. Some voluntarily retired to an honorary list where their counsel would still be available. Room was thus made for a large number of new members.

From his years of residence in the immediate vicinity of Chicago the President had the advantage of acquaintance, in some cases of personal friendship, with men of active participation in the business and religious life of the city. Several of these accepted election to Beloit's Board and there was rapidly built up a body which for ability, efficiency and devotion became widely recognized as one of the best college boards in the country. The present Beloit bears witness to its work. Meetings of the full Board were now held quarterly, a majority of them in Chicago. Standing committees were intrusted with the oversight of various interests between the meetings of the Board.

Adequate buildings for carrying on the work of the College were urgently needed. Instruction in the physical sciences was especially hampered by lack of suitable accommodations and facilities. The department of Chemistry was housed in a temporary wooden building, which had been hastily constructed in 1868 to afford additional dormitory accommodations but had ceased to serve that purpose. Here there was such imperfect protection against cold weather that in winter liquids in the laboratory were frequently frozen. The classes in natural

science had but a single microscope which had to be engaged by appointment days in advance. A gift of microscopes on the day of the President's inauguration relieved this particular need, but many others remained.

The most exigent problem of all was the financial one. The endowment was perilously small. Annual deficits were unavoidable; yet expenses must rapidly increase if the College was to meet in any adequate degree its educational responsibilities. There was no body of friends accustomed to help in carrying the financial burdens. The University of Wisconsin, which had been little more than a college of moderate size, had now entered upon its great career and seemed possibly destined to absorb the other educational institutions of the state. Large universities were projected in Chicago and its vicinity. Some staunch friends of Beloit seriously questioned whether it must not expect to limit itself in the future to a narrow and subordinate sphere of educational service.

The young President believed that the noble history of Beloit entitled her to a great future. He devoted himself to the effort to make Beloit more widely known and to secure for her a more adequate support. Some of his own friends became friends of the College. Moderate sums were pledged. Mr. John H. Knapp doubled his earlier gift for the endowment of the chair of Oratory. The number of students was increasing. Mr. James W. Scoville, who had been a parishioner of the President's in Oak Park, but who now was a resident of Pasadena, California, whose education had been in an eastern academy, considered for a year the question of giving a building for the Academy of Beloit, which was crowded beyond endurance in its present quarters. In the spring of 1889 he pledged twenty-five thousand dollars for such a building on condition that the citizens of Beloit give ten thousand dollars endowment to take care in part of its running

expenses. In the severe financial depression under which the city was still suffering it was a difficult undertaking to rally the people to meet even this moderate condition. A gathering of representative citizens was held, which gave encouragement, but adjourned that a larger meeting might be called.

Then suddenly came the bolt from the blue. Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who as a boy in Vermont more than half a century before had first heard of Beloit, and who had had a glimpse of the young College in passing through the town nearly forty years ago, now in his seventieth year, after listening to a statement of the College's present situation and after personal investigation, determined to challenge the friends of Beloit to immediate action. In his morning mail on the tenth of May, 1889, the President found this laconic letter:

"Pres. Eaton: If I will give your college $100,000 can you raise $100,000 more before July 1st? I mean business.

Truly, D. K. Pearsons."

Here was the golden opportunity. The citizens of Beloit under the stimulus of Dr. Pearsons' offer promptly subscribed the ten thousand dollars upon which Mr. Scoville's gift of a building was conditioned. Thirty-five thousand dollars of the one hundred thousand dollars needed was thus assured. The Trustees of the College gave generous aid. The alumni at once rallied under the lead of Mr. P. F. Pettibone of Chicago, of the class of '62, a warm-hearted lover of his College, who sent out bulletins of progress as the pledges came in. The undergraduates were eager to bear their part. "As Professor Blaisdell heard at his gate the cheers that came from the old Chapel as the students pledged the money that many of them

would have to earn themselves, he recognized the spirit of the boys of the war time." [1]

During the preceding winter the President had engaged Mr. Louis E. Holden, of the class last graduated, to assist during the coming spring and summer in bringing the College to the attention of possible givers. Mr. Holden was a man of unusual maturity for one just out of college, having been trained in the school of varied practical experience. The President believed that he had gifts fitting him for unusual service and hoped that he might be employed during the long vacations of his course in Princeton Theological Seminary, and after graduation there become fully identified with the College's work. By an interesting coincidence Mr. Holden reached Beloit on the morning of May 10th, and coming at once to the President's study for direction as to his first tasks was shown the letter just received from Dr. Pearsons. With utmost ardor he flung himself into the work and proved himself a vital factor in the intensive campaign which rallied old friends and new, students and graduates, and which was successfully completed on the first of July. Thus the College won recognition as destined to a larger future, and entered upon the long series of intensive efforts, put forward at intervals up to the present time, to secure equipment and endowment for its ever expanding work.

Dr. Pearsons came up to Commencement that year, made an electric address at the close of the graduation exercises, and was confirmed in his confidence in the College and his friendship for its leaders. Walking through the campus and looking about him as he went, he exclaimed to the writer, "This is New England!" It was to Beloit as embodying in his judgment something of the principles and spirit of the founders of the Republic that

[1] R. C. Chapin, in Semi-Centennial Pamphlet, page 53.

he gave his affection and support. For nearly twenty years, in every critical effort of the College he was to be the leader or was to give substantial help before the struggle culminated. He gave to Beloit several times as often and several times as much as to any other college. Evidences were not lacking that his affections as well as his convictions were involved in Beloit's life and development.

X

A BUILDING ERA

Scoville Hall, Chapin Hall, the Chapel and Pearsons Hall. The Art Collections

THE following five years witnessed a sustained and stimulating effort to provide the College with physical equipment commensurate with its reputation and with present educational requirements. Plans of buildings were studied and matured and embodied in brick and stone. There was an atmosphere of enthusiasm and expectancy, as building after building was promised and was seen rising on the campus, meeting long-felt and growing needs of the developing College.

On October 28th, 1889, the corner stone of Scoville Hall was laid by Mr. Scoville himself. The completed building was dedicated at the following Commencement, June 25, 1890. The presence of Mr. James W. Scoville and his son Mr. Charles Burton Scoville contributed greatly to the interest of the occasion. Forty-two years before, a young man twenty-two years of age, Mr. Scoville had left his home in central New York, turning his face westward toward the new Interior. He had heard of Beloit as the seat of a young college and had been interested in what he heard. When he reached Chicago he started out on foot for Beloit and walked the ninety miles that intervened. At noon on the first day he stopped to eat his lunch under oak trees on the first rising ground west of Chicago, on almost the exact spot where was later his own Oak Park home throughout his business

career. He spent the winter as a clerk in the store of Mr. L. G. Fisher in Beloit; the next spring he returned to the East, but came back seven years later to Chicago to seek his fortunes in that growing center. Now he returns to Beloit, a banker of high standing in Chicago, and with characteristic modesty states his motives in building this Hall and gives it in trust to the College. The gift was accepted for the Trustees by Mr. William E. Hale of Chicago; and Principal A. W. Burr (Oberlin '68), under whose efficient management the Academy had been growing steadily for six years since 1884, sketched his ideals for the use of the building, which were to have realization during the succeeding twenty years.

Eager hopes were centered upon securing an adequate building for the laboratories and classrooms in physical science. Dr. Pearsons, who had returned from a year's journeying with his wife in Europe and the Near East, felt strongly the necessity of such a building, and intimated that if the Trustees of the College would push the enterprise he would give twenty-five thousand dollars toward it. Mr. William E. Hale, who was greatly interested in the matter, commissioned one of the Faculty to visit institutions in the Interior and the East to study buildings for science teaching. It was quite confidently hoped that Mr. Hale would give such a building. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees Mr. Hale stated that he had decided to give sixty thousand dollars to the science work of the College and had thought to build the science hall; but in view of the large expense that must inevitably attend the work in such a building he had concluded to reserve his gift as endowment for a science hall when others could be found to build it. Sound as this position on his part was felt to be, it was hard to bear the indefinite and perhaps long postponement that Mr. Hale's decision involved.

Meanwhile Dr. Pearsons' alert mind had fastened upon the College's need of increased housing accommodations for its students. Calling the President to his office in Chicago, he proposed to give twenty-five thousand dollars to build a dormitory; but choosing to amuse himself by keeping people guessing, he made the unusual condition that the name of the giver should not be divulged even to the Trustees. He would furnish the money when needed as the work advanced. The President accordingly stated to the Trustees the proposition which had been made to him and its conditions; the Trustees showed their confidence by voting to accept the offer and by letting the contracts for the building without having the money in hand or even the name of the man who was to furnish it. As Dr. Pearsons did not wish to sign checks and thus disclose his identity, the President called upon him from time to time as the building progressed, and returned to Beloit with his pockets stuffed with bills to the amount of five or six thousand dollars at a time, which he turned over to the College Treasurer for the payment of the expenses of construction.

During one of these calls at his office, Dr. Pearsons abruptly announced, to the consternation of his visitor, that since the Trustees had not got the science building under way he had withdrawn his offer to give twenty-five thousand dollars toward it and was building the dormitory instead. In vain it was suggested to him that the Trustees did not understand this and were counting on his assistance toward the science building and would be greatly disappointed at losing it; the Doctor was immovable, and the President decided to keep the disappointment to himself for the present; indeed, he was obliged to do so, as sharing it with others would involve the disclosure of the giver of the dormitory, which he was pledged to conceal.

While this building was beginning to take shape it was intimated by Mrs. Amelia Herrick Doyon of Madison, Wisconsin, that she would consider a memorial in the College to her mother, Mrs. Janette S. Herrick, who in 1883 had given to Beloit its Observatory. In conference with Mrs. Doyon it was suggested that an appropriate memorial might be associated with a Chapel which would make rich contribution to the life of the College. This at once receiving Mrs. Doyon's warm approval, she decided to meet one-half of the expense of a Chapel adequate to the needs of the College. The other half was provided by gifts from various friends, especially women in Wisconsin and Illinois, who were deeply interested in coöperating in giving to Beloit a beautiful building to be so intimately associated with its higher life. Provision was made for an organ by Mrs. Hiram Story of Milwaukee in memory of her husband. Great interest was taken in developing the plans of the Chapel by the architects, Messrs. Patton and Fisher of Chicago, Mr. Normand S. Patton having been for a time a fellow-student with the President at Beloit.

At Commencement, 1891, Dr. Pearsons made his second visit to Beloit. After the graduation exercises he was introduced, acknowledged himself to be the giver of the dormitory then approaching completion, and gave it the name of Chapin Hall, in honor of the first President of the College, who was present to receive this unexpected tribute and the affectionate applause of the assembled friends.

Dr. Pearsons then quizzically commended the President and his wife for having kept so well the secret he had entrusted to them; and went on to say, amid the almost breathless suspense of his auditors, "I too can keep a secret, and I have been keeping one. I wrote it down, however, in a letter before coming here and ad-

dressed it to the President, whom I will ask to read it now to you all." The letter was then produced and read. In characteristic, pithy phrase it offered to give the College sixty thousand dollars for a science building, provided one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be raised for endowing the scientific work to be carried on in it. The jubilant students attached ropes to a carriage and drew the protesting doctor to Scoville Hall, where the corporation dinner was served. Half of the required one hundred and twenty thousand dollars being already provided by Mr. Hale's promised gift, the remainder was speedily pledged and work on the science building, which the College insisted should be named Pearsons Hall, was promptly undertaken in accordance with plans made by Messrs. Burnham and Root of Chicago. Thus happily ended the efforts of several years to secure a building for the sciences, and the anxieties of recent months connected with it.

The laying of the corner stone of the Chapel and that of Chapin Hall had both taken place in one afternoon in April of 1891. The exercises at the opening of Chapin Hall occurred September 8th. On the 26th of the following January the Chapel was dedicated, with an address by Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin of Chicago, the dedicatory prayer by Professor Blaisdell. The symmetrical edifice of gray stone at once won a firm hold upon the affections of the College, becoming a delightful center where gather associations cherished by the students through life. Mr. Henry Dyke Sleeper was called from Hartford, Connecticut, to be organist and choirmaster, and a beginning was made of a department of Music. While there was no intention of building at Beloit a school of music, it was felt to be of distinct educational value that music should have a recognized influence in the College and that there should be opportunity afforded for the study of its theory

and practice. There had been from the early days an informal student choir in chapel, and President Chapin's interest in church music had always had directive influence. Mr. J. S. Allen, organist of the First Congregational church from 1872 to 1884, a devoted student and teacher of music, conducted in the city for a time a choral society, the advantages of which were shared by college students. The training given by him to students in his choir was of much value to them; as was the case also under his successor, Mrs. Cyrus Hamlin, an accomplished musician. With the coming of Professor Sleeper a new period of musical development now opened in the College. The Sunday afternoon college service, which had been suspended during President Chapin's absence on the commission to Turkey and had not been resumed, was reëstablished with fuller musical enrichment and a trained choir, and became known as the Beloit Vespers, which have continuously held a recognized place of interest and honor in the college life.

Mr. Sleeper being called from the College in 1894 — his main life-work has been as head of the department of music at Smith — Beloit was fortunate in securing as his successor Mr. Benjamin D. Allen, for many years the leading musician of Worcester, Massachusetts, and organist of the Worcester Musical Festivals. Bringing to the College experience of life, literary taste, musical ideals and mature Christian character, Professor Allen did valuable service especially in organizing courses in music and developing musical appreciation. He was greatly loved by all; many students carry in memory the picture of his dignified form at the organ at Vesper time, touched by the sunset glow from the western window beside him. Family considerations necessitating Mr. Allen's return to Massachusetts in 1902, he was succeeded by Mr. Abram Ray Tyler, a pupil of Dudley Buck, who had served as

organist in prominent Brooklyn churches. Mr. Tyler's fine musicianship, his brilliance as an organist, his enthusiasm for the life of the College, gave distinction to his eight years in Beloit. He secured such further extension for the courses in music that it became possible to major in the department.

The corner stone of Pearsons Hall, much the largest building as yet undertaken by the College, was laid in May, 1892, and the work in the sciences was given this adequate housing in 1893. At the dedication of the Hall on January 13, there were addresses by Professor R. D. Salisbury ('81), of the University of Chicago, President C. K. Adams of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. Willard Scott of Chicago. The dedicatory prayer was by Professor Joseph Emerson. Lecture rooms, offices, laboratories, and store rooms for chemistry occupy the first floor and the basement at the north end of the building, and corresponding facilities for botany and zoölogy the second and third floors. At the south end mathematics, physics and geology are similarly provided for. On the first floor is also a larger general lecture room and a working science library. Beloit was a leader among the colleges of the Interior in making such provision for the physical sciences and its work in these lines has received generous recognition.

The uniquely valuable Logan Museum, of which a later chapter gives fuller account, was at first placed in the second story of Pearsons Hall. Its growth and the increasing need of laboratory space resulted in its transference later to a building of its own, as befitted its importance in the College and in the archæological world.

Deep interest was taken by Professor Emerson and his wife in the idea of an Art Collection for the College. Dr. Emerson's lifelong studies had profoundly impressed him with the significance of Greek Art and its value as

an element in education; Mrs. Helen Brace Emerson had for years before her marriage been a teacher of Art and a collector of photographs of the world's masterpieces in architecture, painting and sculpture. Her interest in the College dated back to her childhood and youth, when it had been the custom of her parents to drive in their carriage nearly twenty miles to attend the Beloit Commencements, taking their children with them and returning in the evening "to a home enlarged and enriched, as the Greeks went home from Olympia." The former chapel building was now put by the Trustees into the charge of Dr. and Mrs. Emerson, to be refitted and become thenceforth the center of their intense and constructive interest, with results of great and permanent value to the College. Mrs. Emerson gave to the College her more than ten thousand selected photographs. Mrs. Ellen Battell Eldridge (sister of Honorable Robbins Battell, who gave the College its clock with chime of bells), whose husband was a classmate at Yale of Professors Emerson and Bushnell, gave ten thousand dollars toward an endowment of Art, as well as valuable casts. Mrs. Eldridge's family, eminent for their benefactions, givers of Battell Chapel to Yale, were from Norfolk, Connecticut, Professor Emerson's birthplace, where his father was pastor before his professorship in Andover Seminary. Gifts from more than one hundred friends, many of them Professor Emerson's former students, rapidly gathered to give reality and dignity to the Art collections.

Then arose a fascinating possibility. At the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892–93, there was placed in the center of the Anthropological Building a collection of casts from the antique which the Greek Government had had prepared for the Exposition at large expense, showing the development of Greek sculpture from its earliest forms to its highest perfection. At the

close of the Exposition the Greek Government decided to dispose of this collection rather than incur the heavy expense of its return to Greece. Through the kind offices of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute of Chicago, who was the adviser of the Greek Government in this matter, and of Mr. W. M. R. French, the Director of the Institute, a specially favorable opportunity was afforded Beloit College to secure the collection which it was felt would be appropriately placed in the College that had been for nearly fifty years an outstanding center of classical study.

Professor Emerson's heart was set upon acquiring these casts for the Beloit Art Gallery and upon having them the gift of Mr. Lucius G. Fisher, Jr., in memory of his father, who had had so notable a place in the history of Beloit and the College. Mr. Fisher took the proposition into cordial consideration, but practical difficulties arose which seemed to him to preclude his making the gift. On receiving this disappointing decision Professor Emerson went to Chicago for the special purpose of expressing his appreciation of Mr. Fisher's having taken so much interest in the matter even though he had found it impracticable to carry out his generous intention. It chanced to be Mr. Fisher's fiftieth birthday and he was in a reminiscent mood. He could not bear to have this good friend of his boyhood disappointed in so cherished a desire. "You want them very much, don't you, Professor? We must see this thing through" — and a few minutes at the telephone saw it through.

Was there a happier man in Chicago that day than Professor Emerson? Hardly, unless it was Mr. Fisher himself. As the elder man said afterwards: "That first-born son had vindicated his birthright by such a jubilee offering to such a first-born sister (the College) in honor of their common father. For himself it was a great oppor-

tunity, greatly seized. These precious memorials of the beginnings of Greek Art and of all our civilization have a new and great value as a memorial of such a father of Beloit College. Rich beyond account as these relics are as a record of ancient, and an instructor and inspirer of modern art, they shine also in the good will which gave them and they will be an inspiration as well as a thanksgiving. Fifty roses went to Mr. Fisher that evening; you should have seen that throng of beauty. It was the end of November, but that is Thanksgiving time; and it has been June ever since!" [1]

The College was fortunately relieved of the necessity of spending hundreds of dollars on "double first-class rates" in the shipment of such a valuable and fragile consignment, by the courtesy of Mr. Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, who took pleasure in sending the casts to Beloit free of all charges. They were safely installed on the ground floor of the Art Building. Other valuable art objects from the Exposition were purchased and given to the Art Hall by various friends.

After death had removed her husband from her side in August, 1900, Mrs. Emerson devoted herself with steady enthusiasm and unflinching tenacity of purpose, through the twenty years of life that remained, to the building up of the Art collections which she and her husband had undertaken together. It was as if a sacred fire had been entrusted to her, which she tended with unfaltering devotion and which illumined her pathway to the end. Her personality will always be associated with her gifts to the Art collections and with those of many others secured by her, culminating in the portraits of prominent graduates and Trustees of the College. The present use of the Emerson homestead (bequeathed to the

[1] "Proceedings at the Presentation of the Fisher Collection," page 54.

College by Professor Emerson) as Faculty and Graduate Club House, is appropriate historically and is of marked advantage to the College and to visiting alumni.

Under the guidance of Miss Caroline L. Burr, who has succeeded Mrs. Emerson as Curator, the Art collections have become a greatly increased educational and cultural influence, Miss Burr arranging frequent exhibitions and bringing valuable loan collections to the Art Hall.

XI

WOMEN ENTER THE COLLEGE

IN nothing has the past half-century been more distinctive than in its growing sensitiveness to the valid claims of women, and especially their right to higher education. The schools our New England forefathers established were schools for boys; the colleges, founded primarily to educate for the so-called learned professions, were as a matter of course for young men only. Women were supposed to be unsuited for severe study. Not many years before the founding of Beloit the idea was said to have been confidently advanced in the school board of Northampton, Massachusetts, now the home of Smith College, that no woman would ever care to pursue the study of mathematics beyond algebra.

Gradually the conception of education for women emerged. Reverend Joseph Emerson of Byfield, Massachusetts, uncle of Beloit's own Professor Joseph Emerson, was a convinced believer in educational opportunities for women. Mary Lyon, her eager spirit gaining increased inspiration in his Byfield school, became the protagonist of women's education in America; but even her daring mind did not see farther than the possibility of a "Female Seminary," which was her heroic achievement.

The Yale men who led in the founding of Beloit College probably never entertained the possibility of Beloit's contributing directly to the education of women, although the Beloit Seminary in 1846 accorded to young women equal rights in its classes and the College itself

in its first catalogue printed the names of fifty-nine young women in the seminary department which it had taken over. This catalogue, however, states that hereafter the "Female Department" will be discontinued, principally in consequence of the contemplated establishment of a "Female Collegiate Institute" at some point in northern Illinois, as proposed by the conventions which matured the plan of the College. The interests of women were thus actively present in the founders' planning. The conventions which decided upon the College location in Beloit were agreed that "a Female Seminary of the highest order must also be established without delay." This Seminary was in 1850 located at Rockford, Illinois, at first under the same Board of Trustees as Beloit, and has developed into the strong and influential Rockford College.

The method of educating young women in the same institutions as young men was not at first adopted even by the state universities. The University of Michigan, founded in 1837, did not admit women until 1870, Alice Freeman, afterwards President of Wellesley College, being one of the first women to venture into the pastures new at Ann Arbor. The writer remembers when the regents of the University of Wisconsin were actually discussing the advisability of excluding from its classes the young women who were already sharing its privileges.

Although for nearly half a century the admission of women to Beloit had hardly been discussed, it now became a vital question. Coeducation had become established in all of the state universities and in nearly all of the colleges of the interior and western states. Many parents had become convinced that there were substantial advantages in sending their sons and daughters to the same college. An influential editor in Chicago remarked to the writer, in speaking approvingly of Beloit's efforts to

secure endowment and equipment, "If Beloit succeeds in becoming well equipped many of us feel that she ought to extend her educational opportunities to women." Beloit was losing promising young men as students in the case of families interested in Beloit where a loyalty being established for some other college by a daughter's attending it, her brothers followed her to the same institution. A prominent graduate of Beloit put the question squarely, "Is Beloit going to admit women? Our son and daughter can go to college together and we prefer to have them do so. We want it to be Beloit; but if it cannot be, they will both of them go elsewhere." While some fathers expressed prejudice against coeducation, it appeared that the most of these had brought this prejudice from the East and that they had also a natural prejudice in favor of eastern colleges for their sons, so that they were not sending them to Beloit. Parents living in Beloit felt strongly that their daughters were discriminated against in the administration of this growing educational trust and deplored the disadvantage to which they were subjected. The whole question had to be thought through. As President Chapin with characteristic broadmindedness had said in conversation regarding it in 1886, "There are no pledges; the future must solve its own problems."

The Trustees of the College gave the matter prolonged and dispassionate consideration. They conferred with the President and Trustees of Rockford College, who generously refrained from opposing the change at Beloit. They sought the judgment of eminent educators acquainted with the problems of our region. Dr. T. C. Chamberlin, for nine years a leading member of the Beloit Faculty, for five years President of the University of Wisconsin, then Head Professor of Geology in the University of Chicago, the most widely experienced educator among the alumni of Beloit, expressed his unqualified

judgment in favor of opening Beloit to women. In an address at the annual dinner of the Chicago Alumni Association after the step was taken, he presented at length with great cogency his reasons for approving the step, expressing his conviction that if the Trustees of Beloit had refused to make the change they would have failed to discern the College's appropriate evolution and would have hampered its legitimate future.[1] President Cyrus Northrup (Yale '57), who after twenty-one years on the faculty of Yale was building the University of Minnesota into a great institution, was no less pronounced in his conviction that prejudice, however inveterate, should not veto a change which in his judgment would greatly enrich the work in the College and strengthen its hold upon its region. Alice Freeman Palmer, eminent as President of a leading college for women, expressed the judgment that coeducation being successfully established throughout the interior states, Beloit could not hold her rightful place in the educational system of the region if she arbitrarily refused her educational advantages to women and cut herself off from representation by women graduates as teachers in the high schools of her educational field.

A substantial majority of the Faculty of the College were favorable to the admission of women. Professor Porter remarked, after a visit to the University of Wisconsin, "I could not help wishing that we at Beloit were sharing in the work of training women for teachers in the schools of our commonwealth." The alumni members of the Faculty with one exception favored the opening of the College to women. There was no pressure from anyone, unless it were the alumnus already mentioned, to

[1] President Barnard in 1881 suggested to the Trustees of Columbia that the admission of women "being in the direction of manifest destiny, to accept it promptly would be a graceful act; while to lag behind the spirit of the age would be only to be coerced after all into accepting it at last, ungracefully." — "Columbia," by Dean Keppel, page 24.

induce the bringing about of this change; but as has been indicated there were many considerations converging toward such a step. Finally, after deliberate consideration, at their January meeting in 1895 the Trustees by unanimous action voted to admit women to the College the following September.

In view of the probability of such a decision, an attractive piece of ground between College and Church Streets north of Clary Street, on which were several small houses, had been secured as a site for buildings for women should the Trustees vote to admit them. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stowell, of Hudson, Michigan, who were deeply interested in the extension to women of the advantages of Beloit, although they had no children of their own, met the expense of this purchase and bought a residence adjoining on the west side of College Street, to which the Trustees gave the name of Stowell Cottage. It was decided that the attendance of women, in addition to those whose family residence was in Beloit, should be limited to those for whom there were dormitory accommodations in college buildings. No effort was made to secure women students, the College preferring to have the new departure develop quietly and normally and desiring not to compete with Rockford College. Beloit's academy was not opened to women; and as at this time the students of Rockford were mainly prepared in her academy, where college loyalty was established, the interests of Rockford were thus additionally safeguarded. So far as could be learned none of the young women who came to Beloit that autumn would have attended Rockford if Beloit had not been available; they would have sought the universities. The growth of Rockford College has been unhindered and continuous and the old-time cordial and helpful relations between Rockford and Beloit have been happily maintained.

In the fall of 1895 thirty-four young women entered Beloit, twenty-nine of them in the Freshman class, five in upper classes, and took their places in the classrooms and laboratories of the College. While a majority of the young men attending the College at the time would probably have recorded themselves as opposed to the change to coeducation, their loyalty to the administration and their manly courtesy toward the newcomers obviated any difficulties that otherwise might have been incident to the innovation. Since that time, while the number of men in the College has increased more rapidly than before, the number of women has grown until it has now reached about two hundred and fifty. It is thought desirable that the proportion of women be about forty per cent of the total attendance.

In the course of his address at the Semi-Centennial of the College, Professor T. C. Chamberlin said:

"A change of attitude more demonstrative, and certainly not less significant than any yet noted, has recently taken place. Throughout nearly the whole half-century the College was not open to man generic, but only to man specific. One-half of man generic — the better half — though endowed with intellects keen and subtle, though possessed of natures noble and responsive, though inspired with strong desires for culture, were yet debarred its halls. This was but an expression of an inherited and cultivated prejudice. But the College has had the courage to move on across the prejudice in the line of equal justice and a profounder apprehension of the functions of education. Blessed be the College!"

It is now over thirty years since this important change was made. Many of the alumni were apprehensive lest a few years would show a "letting-down of the standards" because of the inclusion of women. So long a time having passed, it is possible to appraise the results of this modifi-

cation of the structure of the College. While it would be idle to expect or to claim that gains exclusively have accrued, the alumni and friends of Beloit may well take satisfaction in the conviction that the presence of women in the College has had the wholesome effect which attends their co-working in other departments of human activity. They have shown themselves loyal to the vigorous traditions of Beloit while contributing distinctive enrichments to its life. Their presence has effected a moderate but appreciable lifting of the average of scholarship, they having furnished somewhat more than their share of the best scholars and considerably less than their share of the poorest. The women's Shakspeare Society does some of the most consecutive voluntary study of the college year, and its annual out-of-door Shakspeare plays are occasions of marked interest and worth. The Men's Glee Club retains its old values; the Women's Glee Club adds its note of charm; and the men's and women's voices together in the large Vesper Choir give musical results far richer and more varied than were possible for any male chorus.

The women have proved a strong accession to the ranks of the loyal graduates of the College. As teachers, deans, librarians, members of college faculties in various departments of instruction; as social directors and workers, Y. W. C. A. officers, and missionaries; as laboratory experts, physicians and nurses; as college secretaries and registrars; as bank officials and sharers in other forms of business; as centers of many cultivated homes and molders of higher social life, they extend the influence of the Beloit spirit and contribute in manifold ways to the honorable reputation of the College.

XII

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY. "THE FOUR HORIZONS"

THERE were certain marked differences in the College's half-century celebration as compared with those that had preceded it. The tenth anniversary had embodied a modest but self-reliant attitude of the early youth of the institution. The founders presented it as well started upon its way. It already had history to be recorded; but it was history known to all who heard it, their common experience of the few years just lived. The twenty-fifth anniversary was like a festival of young manhood. The College's history of twenty-five years as set forth at the Quarter-Centennial showed it creditably established upon its career but with its rate of development still undetermined. The founders were the narrators as they were still the administrators; but the beginnings were now distant enough to make the recital of details seem worth while and indeed necessary. Invaluable particulars were preserved in the addresses of the occasion.

With the Semi-Centennial anniversary great changes were apparent. It suggested the confidence of well-developed manhood in the midst of an established career reaching vigorously into a great future. The founders were, happily, well represented on the occasion and were hailed with the homage accorded to distinguished veterans. Their narration of early events was intently listened to as descriptive of a period already seeming

remote and picturesque in the haze of the past. The conduct of the affairs of the College had now been devolved upon a younger generation eager to build worthily upon the foundations so solidly laid. Evidences of widening appreciation of the College and strong reinforcements of its work quickened the heartbeats of its friends and filled them with high hopes for its future. The recent passing from earth of two of the greatest of the pioneer leaders, President Chapin and Professor Blaisdell, whose presence was deeply missed at this anniversary, gave noble gravity and dignity to the occasion, as one where laurel wreaths are placed upon the statues of victors.

The exercises of the Semi-Centennial anniversary were distributed through several days of the Commencement of 1897, beginning with Baccalaureate Sunday, June twentieth, and closing on Commencement Day, June twenty-third. It was a privilege keenly prized that the address on the Early Faculty of the College was given by Professor Joseph Emerson, D.D., who, although he had been for some years unable to share the regular work of instruction in the College, was still with us in all his intellectual and spiritual vigor and in all his splendid lifelong devotion to the College's upbuilding. His glowing characterizations seemed to marshal in living presence before us the instructors who had set the standards for the intellectual life of Beloit and had defined its spirit. It was no less a privilege to have the Early Trustees described by Rev. Dr. G. S. F. Savage, who had himself come upon the Board of Trustees in 1850 and was still after almost half a century one of the most honored and valued of its members.

Professor Robert Coit Chapin, only son of President Chapin, gave a comprehensive and informing review of "Epochs in the History of the College." Of these he

distinguished four of about equal length: first, the formative period, to the election of Lincoln; second, the war period, extending with its resulting influences to about 1873; third, the period of intensive growth, to the inauguration of the second President in 1886; fourth, the era of extensive growth with which the half-century closes. The crystalline thinking and the power of compact statement which characterized Professor Chapin make this paper of fifteen pages an ideal review in brief of the first fifty years of the College.

An illuminating "Glance at the Intellectual Attitudes of the College" was afforded by Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin of the class of 1886, head of the department of Geology in the University of Chicago and recently President of the University of Wisconsin. Extracts from this paper will be of interest here because of the cogent thinking and wide observation of Dr. Chamberlin.

"The truest index of an institution is its attitude—its intellectual and moral attitude. The largeness or smallness of an institution may be more or less the expression of circumstances. Its richness or its poverty may be more or less the accident of personal friendship. Opulence and patronage may be indeed a true index of merit and may be the legitimate reward of industry, skill and true worthiness — indeed for the most part they doubtless are so — but they are not uniformly and necessarily so, and we may not judge by these things if we would pass righteous judgment. But the attitude of an institution is a thing of its own creation.

"During the past half-century Beloit College has been called upon to take its attitude upon questions of profound importance. These have lain alike in the intellectual, the moral and the spiritual fields. During the half-century progressive scholarship has unveiled vast stores of truth. It is doubtless far within limits to affirm

that no previous half-century has made greater revelations of truth or has developed therewith more strenuous questions of appropriate collegiate attitude. These revelations are chiefly associated with the newer studies. A great group of these marshal themselves under the name *science* and the attitude of the College toward science may be taken to typify its attitude toward these questions and toward the newer fields of education that are rising into recognition.

"Today the fundamental sciences have much more ample space assigned them in the [Beloit] curricula, and beyond these there are large possibilities of election. There has been a growth of the conviction that the works of God are not wholly inferior to the works of man as a subject of study. Equilibrium of study may not yet have been reached, but the balances are swinging and that means true equilibrium in the end. The introduction of electives from the freshman year onward facilitates personal adaptation and affords the departments a means of individualization and of development.

"All these internal evolutions are most vital. They lie at the heart of the College's intellectual work. They signify an amplification of its scholarly spirit. They testify to an increasing impartiality of intellectual attitude. They reveal a broadening of sympathy. They exhibit an enlarged recognition of the individuality of the student. They imply a more tender care for the younger and struggling departments.

"In outward relations the liberalizing of the list of entrance studies is another laudable step, implying an increasingly generous attitude toward the secondary schools and toward the choices of parents and students."

After a reference to the new attitude of the College to the education of women, quoted in the preceding chapter, Dr. Chamberlin concluded as follows:

"But there have been issues profounder than even the problems of the curriculum and the problem of the sexes. The incoming flood of new truth has touched upon the basis of faith. The College has been compelled to determine its attitude toward the inflow of truth when it threatened a change in cherished beliefs. Mark, I do not say compelled a change of belief, but threatened a change of belief. The College has had to face the question of welcoming unwelcome truth. It has had to face the further question whether it should not be itself a producer of unwelcome truth. Seeing the snow upon the mountain and its melting inevitable it has had to consider whether it should be at the springing of the floods giving them early and free release and guiding them into their appropriate channels, or far down the valley building ineffectual dams. The attitude of the College has been neither radically progressive nor radically conservative. If the College has not always been working enthusiastically at the springing of the floods it has not altogether been building dams in the valleys. It has held with much tenacity to the old, but it has not excluded the new. And as the years have gone on there has been a transference of effort from the defensive to the productive. There has been an increasing recognition of the fact that safety lies in leadership in the production of truth; leadership and control at the very inception of the inflowing tide; and the College and her sons have made their modest contributions to the inflow of new truth.

"Limitations of resources may put narrow limits on the contributions which such a college as ours can make to the growing sum of knowledge, but it puts no limits on the sympathetic attitudes it may assume toward them. It is grateful to note that that attitude has been one of increasing hospitality. Faith best expresses itself in such a steadfast confidence in the universality of the divine

immanence that it invites the most unhesitating search in all fields, confident that the outcome cannot be other than ultimate good.

"The College has ever been earnest and steadfast in its loyalty to the moral and spiritual factors of education. So preëminent was this at the outset that growth was scarcely possible. No changes of attitude, except in forms and aspects, are to be discerned here. And, save in free rectification by advancing knowledge, may there never be such. Circumstances and conditions may put limitations upon the intellectual riches that may be offered here, but no circumstance nor condition should abate by one jot or tittle the earnestness of moral endeavor which is the distinctive characteristic of the College. The truth should ever make that endeavor free and keep it free from all bondage. If its forms must change, let them change, but let the earnestness of endeavor remain. This is the peculiar birthright of the College. This is its great treasure. It should be cherished as its one great possession. This is not a thing apart from the intellectual work, but the soul of the intellectual work. *Scientia vera cum fide pura.* Purity of faith is conditioned on sincerity and rectitude of intellectual action. May there be no bounds to the search for true knowledge. May there be no limits to the purity of faith. *Scientia vera cum fide pura.*"

There was a group of briefer addresses by sons of the College, casting varied lights upon the pathway of Alma Mater: "The Life of the College in Business Life," by P. F. Pettibone of '62; "Greetings from Professional Life," by Dr. Walter S. Haven of '87; "The College and Missions," by John P. Hale, D.D., of '71; "Greetings from Daughter Colleges," by James W. Strong, D.D., of '58; "The College and the Ministry," by Reverend F. B. Pullan of '71, and "The College and the State," by A. E.

Matheson, LL.B., of '90. The address before the Christian Associations was by James D. Eaton, D.D., of '69, on "Beloit's Enthusiasm for Humanity, its Source and Aim." The address before the alumni was by John R. Montgomery, LL.B., of '87, on "An Unsolved Problem of Government," dealing with the problems of the government of large cities.

A point of profound interest was the unveiling of the bust of President Chapin by his grandson, Lucius Chapin Porter, the audience standing in reverent affection. The bust, the work of Lorado Taft, was the gift of a kinswoman of Dr. Chapin, Mrs. J. A. Rumrill of Springfield, Massachusetts. President Chapin's brother-in-law, the beloved Professor Porter, spoke to our hearts as he greeted the representation in marble of our first President. After indicating the limitations of sculptured memorials, he said in characteristic grave and tender tones:

"Yet we make no mistake, when we gather thus, on this great day, to do this especial honor to the memory of Dr. Chapin. It is right, so our hearts say, it is even the more fitting, because his life is so complete in its rounded perfectness that he needs it less, that we ask the marble and the hand of the sculptor to bring back again, for other generations of students to look upon, the form and the features that so live in our memory. This glad fiftieth anniversary of the College would be less complete without this new reminder of him, who stood so close to the beginnings of its life, and who gave to it so largely its distinctive character.

"For forty years Dr. Chapin was a part of the best life of this community. For forty years the College was his life. He lived in it and for it. He had faith in it, as a part of the Kingdom of Christ on earth. He gave to it, joyfully and without stint, his best. It was the inspiration of his life to be always at his best that he might give

to it a larger service. His devotion was supreme and exacting. He never spared himself when duty called. His life was genuinely and most abundantly a life of service. And it was service rendered graciously and wisely, for it was in his heart to do it; it was the law of his life. So it was of his Master's life.

"His work was largely out of sight, laying foundations for a growth that was yet to come. But so clear was his vision of the future of the College, so assured his faith in God's plan for its life and growth, that he could do his work with the most careful fidelity and thoroughness, with an energy that never rested, and a patience that never grew weary, and then wait for what he might never see. He did live to see a growth, perhaps beyond his largest hope. . . ."

Our thoughts were closely intertwined at this time with memories of our revered friend Professor James J. Blaisdell, whom we had counted on having with us as a central figure on this festival day, and with us in the full strength of his presence for many years to come. But in the preceding autumn he had been rapt from earth, leaving us sorely bereft. We had borne him to the grave amid the hushed dropping of yellow leaves, through long ranks of sorrowing students. Our thoughts of him now were fitly voiced in a memorial poem by Samuel T. Kidder, D.D., of the class of 1873, of which the following stanzas of just characterization are a part.

Here, where vast streams of empire meet,
  He came, in manhood's sturdy prime,
And threw his wealth of mind and heart
Into high contest, to impart
To young lives, crude and incomplete,
  Enthusiasms sublime.

The heights of faith, the breadths of law,
Fair Nature's page devoutly read,
Had schooled him for his high career;
Till, with the vision of the seer,
The child's simplicity, he saw
How noblest souls are bred.

Deep on his mighty heart he bore
This College, and its task divine
Of forging character. His love
Shrank from no sacrifice, but strove
With Heavenly flame to shape rough ore
Into a temper fine.

He read men's souls with insight clear
And found their best. His eye of flame,
That melted ever to a smile,
The uncouth and timid could beguile
To dare brave deeds and persevere,
The headstrong gently tame.

Sure was his friendship, warm his hand,
The awkward, homesick lad to cheer.
His measure of the man was true;
His kindly counsels stirred anew
In every soul that touched him, grand
Ideals and plans sincere.

No cause of justice found him dumb;
Nor civic wrong nor social sin.
The workman and the little child
Knew him their friend and, grateful, smiled.
Statesman and jurist loved to come
His skilled advice to win.

I see him in his classroom still,
With face now smiling, now severe;
No listless eye nor reckless mood
He suffered; well he understood
To rouse dull mind, to nerve weak will
And shape the concept clear.

I see him in his study chair,
Wrapped in an atmosphere serene;
His favorite books — of themes world-wide,
Pictures and keepsakes by his side;
Or roaming with a thoughtful air
Through forest archways green.

I see him in the chapel hall,
His voice of rich-toned pathos hear
Interpreting God's word anew,
Then lifted in such prayer as threw
A spell of awe around us all,
Till Heaven's gate seemed near.

And still our hearts delight to stroll
O'er happy trails of bygone days;
Again, in sweet companionship,
We clasp his hand; our spirits dip
Into the deep springs of his soul,
Along life's thirsty ways.

A central event of this great Commencement was the presence of Horace White, LL.D., of the class of 1853, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, who came to give an address on "The Beginnings of Beloit." It was a crowning felicity of the occasion that we had with us this son and namesake of the man who had in 1837 selected this spot as the home of the New England Emigrating

Company, and so had founded Beloit and made possible Beloit College; and that this graduate of the College in its third class, who had all his life cherished a profound affection and reverence for it, should now make the culminating address, carrying us back with the voice and vision of an eye-witness to the earliest scenes and events in the life of the College whose half-century of history we were celebrating. This address, from which several quotations have already been made in this volume, is easily a document of prime historical value. And its value is enhanced in our eyes by the fact that its author was recognized as one of the ablest editorial writers in the daily press of America in his generation, and by the fact that metropolitan residence in distinguished public life had not dimmed his reverent love for the College in which his character was shaped and his intellect enkindled. When the writer thanked him for coming to this anniversary with such a contribution, his reply came with characteristic directness: "I regard it as the greatest honor of my life to have been asked to give this address at Beloit's Semi-Centennial."

Dr. Pearsons was present at this Commencement, on fire with enthusiasm for the founders and for the results of the later years.[1] He was requested to address the audience and was greeted with enthusiastic applause as the steadfast friend who had shared so intimately in the development of the College through the past eight years. He spoke with eloquence and deep feeling of his motives in making his gifts to the College, whose very beginnings he had noted with youthful interest and in whose future he had strong confidence. He ended by

[1] At the end of the decade 1886–1896, the number of college students was 158, a gain of more than 150 per cent over the close of the last decade, 100 per cent in men alone. The Faculty numbered sixteen, a gain of about 50 per cent; the alumni 495, an average of about sixteen having graduated each year.

making another gift, the promise of an adequate building for young women of the College, which he named Emerson Hall in honor of the senior member of the Faculty, who was on the platform when his name was thus honored.

Among the letters and telegrams of congratulation, the following was read, from the President of Beloit's parent institution:

"Yale University, New Haven, June 17, 1897.

My Dear President Eaton:

It is a matter of much regret to me that the members of our faculties and myself are so situated at this time — this being the busiest time of the year — that we are unable to be represented at your fiftieth anniversary at Beloit. The relations between Yale and your College in the beginning and the early history of your institution were so close that we have always looked upon you as peculiarly near to us. And from the early days until now the most friendly sentiment has existed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. We congratulate you on the arrival of this most interesting anniversary. It commemorates most fitly and happily the grand work which your predecessors, and your associates and yourself have accomplished. I trust that it may prove to be the opening day of a new era of prosperity and success for the institution for which you have all done so much, and which you all love so sincerely.

Your list of professors and of graduates is a most honorable one. I have had the privilege of knowing a goodly number of them, and I hold them in the highest esteem. If I could be with you on the 23d, I should give the whole company of your assembled alumni the heartiest greeting, as from a Yale brother, and should try to show you how kindly our part of the great fraternity of scholars

feels toward your part of the same fraternity. But, as I cannot be with you, I must content myself with a brief friendly message in writing. Let my written word, however, bear to you the friendly congratulations of all the officers of our University, as well as my own.

May I ask you to present my kindest personal regards to my old teacher of my undergraduate days — Professor Emerson — and to accept for him and for yourself my best wishes for the happiness of years to come.

Very truly yours,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT."

This chapter will be most appropriately closed with the Commemoration Ode by Professor Theodore Lyman Wright, a beloved son of Beloit and of Beloit College. Never has the very spirit of Beloit been so subtly caught and her history so lyrically sketched as in these verses. Who would venture to predict that they will ever again be so felicitously voiced in poetic measures? Like the utterances of many other genuine poets the Ode will repay thoughtful rereading and perhaps a little search into the meaning of some of its allusions.

THE FOUR HORIZONS

BY PROFESSOR THEODORE LYMAN WRIGHT, M.A., LITT.D.

Light, and dark, and full of song! —
That was the forest whose vaults ran long
Beneath arabesque archings of gold and green,
Through a stillness heard, and a darkness seen
To the bluff's high dome with its prophet oak
That topped above the brother trees,
And knew their shadowed mysteries,
And, like Dodona, in a breeze
Spoke miracles, or nearly spoke.

Light, and dark, and full of joy! —
That was the eye of the red-skin boy
Whose copper breast on the Turtle Mound
Held a hammering heart 'twixt the sky and the ground
And whose vision was off through the oak tree leaves
To the swimming line of sky and earth
Where Age says "End" and Youth says "Birth";
For boys assert with perennial mirth
What devils doubt and God believes.

In sun and shade spread near and far
The happy fields of hunt and war,
While, North and South and West and East,
The four horizons never ceased
Their witching siege around this lad,
Enringed by missiles of unrest,
By arrow-shots of calls unguessed,
By secrets left but half-expressed
In the oracles the oak-leaves had.

Light and dark, in landscape rhyme,
Up the EASTERN terraces climb
Meadows rhythmical with groves;
And the East her secret loves,
For she feels her hazels parted
By new roads the White Men make
For ambition or Christ's sake
To the River from the Lake —
And the Founder's trail is started.

Over shooting-stars and sedges,
Down across the brooks and ledges —
To the Red-boy this might seem
Like the substance of his dream —
For the Future in procession,

Dusty wagon, weary beast,
Ushers in an Aaron-priest —
And the wise Men of the East
Are come down to claim possession.

To East hills the Campus owes
Thanks, because the overflows
Of the sunrise have been lent us,
And the Fathers have been sent us
Trooping like Christ's new Apollos —
CHAPIN, PORTER, EMERSON!
These have not detained the sun;
These have raced Hyperion
And shall know the palm that follows.

Clear or dim — the NORTH lay thus
For the Indian, as for us,
Quite the same that God had made,
With that Artist's banks of shade
Cut by glints of river sheen
Where Big Hill's old outline ran
Like a tame Leviathan
Nosing where the stream began
To turn down from the unseen.

"To the hills I lift mine eyes,"
David sang; and there replies
Every David of the æons
Chanting wholesome Nature pæans
In the heart's primeval mood.
Here a BLAISDELL's spirit longs
For a woodland cure of wrongs
And, like Jonah, thinketh songs
In the belly of the wood.

Ha! We savage boys loved blindly
Old Big Hill, a monster kindly,
With the stream-beast's iron ring
Through her nostrils, and the fling
  Of the Steam-Chimæra's sprays
    For her spouting and her roar,
    When we teased her with our oar,
    Or our friendships dared explore
  The stiller deeps of Hillside ways!

Now less blindly rush her lovers;
Science sends her Mænad rovers
Rooting violet and aster,
Chasing butterflies or faster
  Jays and orioles of the hill;
    Or, more slow, to bring to light
    The lost limestone trilobite,
    Emphasizing History's height
  By the sandstone lower still.

Light, and light, and light enough —
'Tis the SOUTH! whose prairie-bluff
Holds upbuilded in the sun
One cube house, and only one,
  Where a BUSHNELL's lamp was burning
    When the other stars were hid,
    And the student tasks he did
    Flash a memory amid
  Time's advance and overturning.

For his Saint-Stylites' tower
Sent him punctual to the hour
Of the college week by week,
Till the fords of Turtle Creek
  Timed the crossings of the sage

Over to the busy town,
Where he wore no scholar's gown,
Though his gracious life trailed down
Wisdom on a bustling age.

So the South Horizon lies
With its monument to the wise;
Dazed the gazer half forgets
How a sphinx-like City frets
Quite beyond the corn-crop tips;
For we know he who receives
All the golden gifts she gives,
And in simpler earnest lives,
Wins her riddle from her lips.

Light and dark — or light again;
'Tis the WEST, but Indian men
Never could have seen or guessed
What has come across the West!
There they merely read the weather,
Or made childlike dreams of Heaven
Where some blackest rain-cloud riven
Showed resplendent ladders given
To bind earth and sky together.

What has come across the West?
Now its level sky-line crest
Feels the notch of spire and steeple
Where Beloit's working-people
Mid their churches and their schools
Tend, like priests, the foundry fire,
Build the factory chimney higher,
As their hearts and hands aspire
To the music of their tools.

From the West the tonic hum
Of the thousand wheels shall come
Hot across the student's thought;
And the lesson he is taught
  Is that life is *live* forever;
    So across his quiet book
    He shall set his earnest look
    On the course the West Star took
  Unto broadening and endeavor.

Mid the sweep of endless knowledge
All the lifetime of our College
For the half an hundred years
But an infancy appears,
  Cradled in the nurse-embrace
    Of the four horizons' arms,
    Where the common shops and farms
    Sunder us from the alarms
  Of the depth and doom of space.

For the pathways to the sky
Are the trodden roads that lie
To the usual hills that bound us,
Whence quick Youth come down around us
  With a passion on their lips.
    Thither too they pass again,
    Boys made magically men
    By Beloit's own touch and then
  Seizing their apostleships.

North and South and East and West —
Every dusty road is blessed
By the treading of their feet
And their voices that repeat

Faith and Science with the sound
Of the old-time campus-cheers,
Till, like ships, each disappears,
On the Ocean of the years —
Gone to prove God's earth is round.

And whenever they sail in
From the voyages they have been
To the harbor jubilee,
The Horizons still they see
Holding old Beloit as true
As she has been from her birth
To the love of sky and earth,
Testing all her scholar-worth
By the world-work she can do.

XIII

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY. EMERSON HALL, THE GYMNASIUM, THE LIBRARY

THE declaration of war with Spain on April 25, 1898, as well as the events which led up to it, stirred patriotic sentiments in the College and several of the students enlisted. As the war terminated with the signing of a peace protocol in less than four months after its beginning, and more than a month before the opening of College in September, there was little disturbance of academic life. Of the students of College and Academy and former students and graduates, thirty-five enlisted in the war. Of these the lives of four were sacrificed in their country's service: Ralph W. Lahman ('95 Academy), Cassia J. Morris ('96 Academy), Oscar L. Shannon, a member of 1900, who said to his brother the day before he died: "It's been hard pulling sometimes, but I'd do it again a thousand times if my country needed it"; and William A. Talcott ('88 Academy, Amherst '93), grandson of Wait Talcott, charter member of the Board of Trustees of the College, and son of William A. Talcott who was a student in the Beloit class of 1870 and was for many years a devoted trustee of Rockford College. It is a painful commentary on the sanitary conditions that prevailed during the war with Spain that all of these four young men died of typhoid or yellow fever, two of them contracting the fever while caring for sick comrades.

At Commencement in 1898 Emerson Hall was dedicated. Doctor and Mrs. Pearsons were present and expressed much satisfaction in the beauty and completeness of the building. In addition to being the givers of the new Hall, they brought with them their check for $51,000, one thousand of which was Mrs. Pearsons' fulfillment of her pledge given to help the College meet the conditions made by her husband in offering, in 1895, $50,000, provided $150,000 more was secured. This undertaking had now been successfully terminated.

Emerson Hall marked a new era for the young women of the College, giving a dignified setting to their life, and with its reception rooms, sunny dining room and amply equipped gymnasium, affording opportunity for varied and attractive home life, as well as for social functions and informal plays. The life in the Hall was under the stimulating guidance of the Dean of Women, Miss L. May Pitkin, a graduate of Wellesley with experience as a social worker, who brought to her newly established office wide intellectual interests and discriminating sympathy with student problems, and as Assistant Professor of English gave able coöperation in that department.

The work in the gymnasium of Emerson Hall was developed under the direction of Miss Cora Ellen Palmer, who took charge as Physical Director in 1898 and gave the College eleven years of capable and cultivated service, during more than three years of this time filling also the position of acting Dean of Women.

It was intended that other buildings should in time be grouped about Emerson Hall, giving richness and unity to the development of the life of the young women in a quadrangle of their own, in addition to their sharing in full the educational activities of the main campus. While this hope still awaits realization, the importance of the project is increasingly seen in the women's quad-

rangles which other colleges are now building and are finding of such value.

Shortly before this Commencement the President and his wife had returned from China, whither they had gone in January on a deputation to inspect and report on the missions of the American Board in that country. One of the most interesting features of this journey was the opportunity afforded of seeing the work of eminent Beloit graduates and their wives. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith and Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Porter, the latter a daughter of President Chapin, were reached by a picturesque house-boat journey of nearly a week on the Grand Canal of north China. It was Dr. Smith who later made the suggestion to President Roosevelt of the return of the Boxer indemnity to China for educational purposes, a procedure which has borne such abundant fruit in the promotion of international good will.

In Japan Dr. and Mrs. Jerome D. Davis were visited in the fascinating city of Kioto, where Dr. Davis had been a founder, with the eminent Neesima, of the Doshisha, the first and the greatest Christian university of the empire. It was gratifying to observe the life of Beloit deeply influential in the life of these empires of Asia. China at this time was to outward appearance permanently entrenched in her immemorial conservatism. As the result of the observations and conversations of this journey, however, the writer ventured, in an article in the New York *Evening Post* in the summer of 1898, to point out great changes that in his judgment were impending. The events of subsequent years have much more than fulfilled this forecast.

In 1899, after unremitting service to the College for twenty-eight years, throughout which he had entered most helpfully into its life and shared with sympathetic understanding the personal experiences of its students,

Professor Henry M. Whitney resigned his chair of Rhetoric and English Literature and accepted the position of librarian of the beautiful Blackstone Library of Branford, Connecticut, where the remainder of his life was passed almost under the shadow of his Alma Mater, Yale. Although coming to Beloit more than twenty years after the original Faculty began their labors, Professor Whitney was so akin to them in training, in spirit and in ideals, and was so intimately one with them in personal friendship and in all the work of their later years, that in the minds of the graduates of Beloit who knew him he stands as a younger member of the noble band of founders, and shares a measure of the gratitude accorded to them.

Dr. Malcolm W. Wallace, an alumnus of the University of Toronto, was called from graduate studies at the University of Chicago to succeed Professor Whitney in English Literature at Beloit. Of an acute and stimulating mind and thoroughly modern in method, Professor Wallace at once gave his department the academic standing which it has since maintained, and was himself a tonic intellectual influence in the life of the College. He was called to the University of Toronto in 1904, where he is now head of the department of English. His successor at Beloit was Dr. Frank H. Chase, a Yale valedictorian, an eager student of English literature and an enthusiastic teacher.

The College was called upon in 1899 to forego the uniquely valuable services of Professor Louis Edward Holden, who was invited to the presidency of the University (now the College) of Wooster, Ohio. Having done work of marked value as Beloit's financial secretary during the vacations of his course in Theology, Mr. Holden had been called, on his graduation from Princeton Seminary in 1891, to the department of Oratory at Beloit, combining with this the financial work for which he had

already shown such unusual gifts. In both of these spheres Professor Holden gave invaluable coöperation in the developing life of the College. His acceptance of the call to Wooster, while involving serious loss to Beloit, brought to a kindred institution an able executive during whose administration grave problems were successfully solved and an era of great prosperity inaugurated.

The Yale spirit at Beloit received a welcome reinforcement in 1901 in the coming of Robert K. Richardson to the chair of History. A graduate of Yale in 1893 and a Doctor of Philosophy at Yale in 1902, Dr. Richardson has represented the best recent Yale tradition of solid scholarship and thorough teaching, with Yale's concern for the development of students of sound and well-rounded personality. He has already given to Beloit over a quarter of a century of productive service.

Dr. Pearsons' largest single gift to Beloit was made in 1901, when he gave the College, as an addition to its endowment, two hundred thousand dollars, on the Trustees' meeting his unusually lenient condition of their raising one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This greatly relieved the strain of mounting deficits due to the expanding work of the College. In all the circumstances of this transaction Dr. Pearsons showed himself a most considerate and appreciative friend. The Trustees devoted a part of this gift from Dr. Pearsons to the endowment of the President's chair, giving it the name of this most loyal benefactor.

In 1901 Edward B. Kilbourn, B.A., became Treasurer of the College, bringing to the office, which he has filled for a quarter of a century, trained powers and unflagging devotion. Having prepared for college at Beloit and having always been in touch with the life of the institution, he was in fullest sympathy with its ideals. A bank official for years in Racine, called at one time to conduct a survey

of the Treasurer's office in the University of Wisconsin and make recommendations for its greater efficiency, Mr. Kilbourn's administration of the position in Beloit has been of utmost value to the College and has been regarded as of standard character among the college treasurers of the States of the Interior. On Mr. Kilbourn's retirement in 1926, Leon G. Herreid (with '23), B.A., entered upon the office of Treasurer.

The Yale Bicentennial, an outstanding event in the educational world, was celebrated in October, 1901, with rich historical associations and outpourings of loyalty to this Mother of men and of colleges. The President of Beloit attended the exercises under the New Haven elms, in order to do so postponing his sailing for a year's absence in Europe which the Trustees had voted. At one of the sessions in Battell Chapel he had the unexpected pleasure, while listening to a paper by President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota on "Yale in Its Relation to the Development of the Country," to hear a generous reference to Beloit of which the following sentences are a part:

"All of Beloit's first Faculty of two were Yale men. Its first President was Rev. Dr. A. L. Chapin (Yale '37), who held the office for thirty-six years. The ideas of the founders of Beloit were the same old conservative Yale ideas which have so generally characterized Yale educators whether at home or abroad. As Beloit men themselves expressed it, 'Education was understood to mean chiefly a self-development of the individual under training, to a true self-possession and command of his best faculties.' . . . If I were seeking in the whole West for a young Yale, I should go at once to Beloit." [1]

Mr. Elisha D. Smith of Menasha, Wisconsin, who had for many years been actively interested in the higher life

[1] Yale Bicentennial Volume, pages 308–309.

of the State, left in his will a provision that a number of educational and missionary agencies in whose work he had long shared, among them Beloit College, should have a percentage in the future income of the manufacturing business which he had built up. In view of expected changes in this business it was the desire of the heirs of Mr. Smith that these beneficiaries under his will should accept definite gifts in lieu of the contemplated income. All of the organizations concerned consented to the proposition made to them. The Trustees of Beloit in entering upon this arrangement decided to use the sum received from the estate of Mr. Smith for the building of a gymnasium, long and increasingly needed for the young men of the College. Mr. Charles R. Smith made a personal gift of ten thousand dollars and his sister added a helpful contribution toward this memorial to their honored father.

The Smith Gymnasium, completed in 1904, has filled a large place in the life of the College. Planned after study of other similar buildings, especially the gymnasium of Amherst College, its entire cost amounting to forty-five thousand dollars, it has proved to be admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. Its ample floor, in addition to its use in required and voluntary physical exercise, has been of great value for basket ball games, all-college gatherings, mass meetings and "get-togethers," and for alumni and corporation dinners at Commencement. It is an abiding satisfaction that a building of such constant and varied serviceableness should stand as a memorial of a practical, efficient, public-spirited, high-minded citizen of the Commonwealth.

Up to this time all of the college buildings had been separately heated and coal stoves were still in use in the older ones. In 1903–04 a central heating plant was installed, at first connected with only five buildings, but

later enlarged to heat all of those upon the campus. Its total cost has been twenty-eight thousand dollars.

The development of the library at Beloit has kept pace with the development of the College itself. Although originally with but a modest number of volumes — one thousand in 1850, two thousand in 1854, four thousand in 1860 — and too large a proportion of these consisting of Government reports and miscellaneous gifts from private collections, the library was from the first an important adjunct. With the diminution of the textbook method and the increase of reference courses as well as the encouragement of individual initiative in study, the library became an increasingly vital element in college work. Housed at first in Middle College, as was every department, it received a more appropriate setting and much-needed room for expansion when it was transferred in 1870 to the second story of the new Memorial Hall. Even then, however, the library was open only four hours a week (two hours each on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons), and as there was no provision for heating the building, excepting a small wood-stove in the librarian's inner office, there was little encouragement during the greater part of the college year for the student to do more than secure a book and make a hasty retreat from the chill that reigned within the stone walls of the building. The conception of the library as an intellectual workshop had not yet won its way in the academic world. There were old institutions in the East in which similar primitive library conditions prevailed. The main library at Yale at this period was not much better off in some of these particulars.

The modern view of the function of the college library began to be made effective for Beloit in 1895 when Professor Charles A. Bacon took charge of the library. His unceasing efforts for the betterment of conditions in the

building and his stimulating interest in student use of it had the results which they merited; while his courageous cheerfulness under physical conditions of unceasing pain gave a suggestion of the heroic in the man who sat at the librarian's desk, to which the students were quick to respond. Arrangements were made for heating the library and it was open for more adequate hours. When on the completion of Pearsons Hall in 1893 the Museum was removed to it from the lower floor of Memorial Hall, the latter building was entirely devoted to the uses of the library, important improvements in its library fittings being made possible by a gift for the purpose from Dr. Horace White. Professor Bacon's vital personality was taken from the College by his death in 1901.

In 1903 the College welcomed another of its gifted sons to a place on the Faculty for the development of an important department of instruction. From the beginning of its history the college curriculum had included weekly studies in the New Testament in Greek. Later the German Testament was substituted in the case of students not taking Greek. A department of Biblical Literature was now instituted, to which was called the Rev. James Arnold Blaisdell (Beloit '89), son of the beloved Professor James J. Blaisdell. Under his quickening influence and scholarly method the department won for itself an important and rapidly enlarging place in the life of the College. In addition to his Biblical instruction Mr. Blaisdell was given charge of the library. Its continued growth and the steady increase in its use under Professor Blaisdell's management made it evident that a new building especially designed for its purposes was an imperative necessity.

This was the time when Mr. Andrew Carnegie was making gifts of libraries to many cities; he had already given one to the city of Beloit. Dr. Horace White, who

had become a Trustee of the College, suggested in 1903 to Mr. Carnegie, his personal friend, that he give a building for a library to Beloit College also. Mr. Carnegie was about to leave New York for his summer in Scotland and was postponing such matters until his return; but he took the Beloit College question up at once with cordial interest and directed his secretary to inform the Trustees that he would give the College a library, with his usual condition of an agreement on their part to appropriate annually an amount not less than ten per cent of his gift, for the maintenance of the library and the purchase of books; he would give the College forty thousand dollars if they would make annual library appropriation of four thousand dollars, or would give fifty thousand dollars if five thousand dollars a year for the library were promised by the Trustees.

The President felt the great importance of securing the larger sum named. But after years of struggle with unavoidable deficits the College was now on a budget basis and the Trustees were holding its expenditure resolutely within its income, as they continued to do for a dozen years thereafter. Several of the leading members of the Board deprecated the larger annual expenditure involved and thought that forty thousand dollars ought to meet adequately the needs of the College for a library building. In view of this attitude on their part the President requested Mr. White to come from New York to present in person to the Trustees at their meeting at Commencement in 1903 the offer of Mr. Carnegie and to introduce it with a paper discussing the importance in the life of the College of adequate library facilities. This Dr. White did, presenting the subject so cogently and with such persuasive reference to the history of the College as he had himself known it, that when he ended by moving that Mr. Carnegie's offer of fifty thousand

dollars be accepted the motion was unanimously adopted and the preparation of plans for the building was at once undertaken.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the library in May, 1904, the official act of leveling the stone and declaring it duly laid was performed by the venerable Mr. S. T. Merrill, sole honored survivor of the College's foundation-builders and teachers of the late forties of the preceding century. It was Mr. Merrill's last public service.

At the dedication of the library on the fifth of January, 1905, there were exercises in the Chapel in the afternoon and evening, with inspection of the new building. Addresses [1] were given by Professor James A. Blaisdell, Librarian; Dr. Horace White of New York; William E. Barton, D.D., of Oak Park, Illinois; President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and Professor Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago. Horace White had procured by request information not hitherto accessible, showing that Mr. Carnegie had up to that time given and pledged twelve hundred and ninety library buildings, seven hundred and seventy-nine of them in the United States, costing over thirty-nine million dollars, three-fourths of this sum expended in the United States. These buildings supplied library facilities to eighteen per cent of the English-speaking race in America, Great Britain, Europe and Australia. Mr. White stressed the fact that more had been done in establishing free libraries in the United States in the last thirteen years than in all our previous history, and that one man had done more of it than all others put together. "The poorest family in New York or in Beloit has greater wealth of books at its command than the richest family in either place had fifty years ago. No fact marking the

[1] See pamphlet of Addresses at the Dedication of the Library.

progress of the world has more significance than this."

Secretary Thwaites congratulated Beloit upon its ideal location for library use, having this working library of its own and being within easy reach of two of the greatest library centers of our country, Chicago and Madison. President Van Hise remarked in his address, "The completion of a library building marks a new stage of growth for Beloit. Of all the material equipment of a college of liberal arts a library is the most essential. For many years Beloit has been known as a college of high standard. The new library building here rounds out the material equipment of Beloit for this work (of liberal education); hence it is that she is to be so profoundly congratulated upon its completion."

On the establishment of the Carnegie Foundation in 1905–06 Beloit was one of the first institutions to be given its advantages. No modification of the charter of Beloit was needed for this purpose, as from the outset it was strictly non-sectarian in its provisions. The first of the Faculty to be transferred to the foundation was our revered Professor Porter, who had already been relieved of the major part of his teaching responsibilities, these having been assumed by Mr. Forest E. Calland (B.A. Drury, M.A. Yale). Already at home in the Beloit life, Mr. Calland was fully in sympathy with Beloit's ideals and methods, and with loyalty as of a son he entered into and carried on the work of Dr. Porter. By the development of courses in Roman History and Life, in addition to those for the study of Latin authors, and by relating the latter to world-thought and experience, Dr. Calland has been successful in enhancing the values of the department and in maintaining its numbers even beyond those in some of the large universities. It is a remarkable fact that the Greek and Latin departments at Beloit have each been in charge of but two men throughout the first

eighty years of the history of the College, and that these two have in each case so overlapped in their terms of service and have been so at one in their aims that the entire history of the classics here has been an unbroken and symmetrical development hardly paralleled elsewhere during this period.

XIV

A DECADE OF SYMMETRICAL DEVELOPMENT

AFTER an interim of a little more than a year, due to an impairment of health which proved to be temporary, the President reëntered the service of the College early in 1907. His first responsibility was in connection with an intensive effort to secure two hundred thousand dollars additional endowment, of which fifty thousand dollars had been pledged by the General Education Board of New York. This undertaking was only fairly under way when an acute financial crisis suddenly overspread the country in the autumn and all banks suspended payments. In this emergency the Education Board considerately extended from January first to July first, 1908, the time for meeting the conditions of their pledge. The Trustees of the College, always ready for efficient coöperation, subscribed generously themselves, enlisted their friends and held frequent meetings, often every week, for report of progress and discussion of plans. The alumni again attested their loyalty by their gifts. The students swung heartily into line with self-sacrificing pledges. The city of Beloit in the face of the prevailing financial depression undertook to raise ten thousand dollars. Fifteen committees of citizens were appointed who, after themselves subscribing to the endowment, canvassed the community, securing the entire amount of their objective.

Dr. Horace White thought that Andrew Carnegie

might make a gift toward this endowment and approached him personally regarding it, but he declined to coöperate. A few months later, however, the Trustees decided to make a formal appeal to Mr. Carnegie. In presenting this to him it was the President's conviction that the only hope of a favorable response lay in interesting Mr. Carnegie in the idea of an endowment in honor of Mr. White. He accordingly suggested to Mr. Carnegie that in case he felt disposed to grant the request of the Trustees of the College it would be most gratifying to many friends both East and West if he gave it the form of an endowment of the professorship of Economics to bear the name of Horace White, whose editorials and other writings had contributed so much in recent years to the prevailing of sound economic policy in our country, and who was now the only man living who had listened to all of the great Lincoln-Douglas debates just fifty years before; Mr. White's reports of these debates when a young editorial writer having had important share in so shaping public opinion that Lincoln became President for the critical period of the Civil War.

As the outcome of this suggestion the President, at his re-inauguration in March, 1908, on which occasion the principal address was by President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, had the satisfaction of reading a letter signed by Mr. Carnegie in which he stated that it would give him great pleasure to contribute, toward the two hundred thousand dollars the College was raising, the last fifty thousand dollars, to be used as an endowment of the chair of Economics in honor of his friend, Horace White, whose affection for the College did the institution much credit. This action of Mr. Carnegie's was of course most gratifying to the friends of Beloit, all of them proud and fond of Mr. White. The latter said that seldom in his life had he been so surprised and grati-

fied as when he heard what Mr. Carnegie had done. By Commencement time the amount still needed had been pledged and the entire two hundred thousand dollars was promptly at interest, helping to sustain the enlarging activities of the College.

The ten years of which glimpses are given in the present chapter were years of continuous growth in the life of the College. There was a sense of increasing strength in all of its departments. There were important additions to its financial resources. A developing consciousness of the College's place in the educational world was manifest, and multiplying evidences were afforded of the regard in which it was held among educational institutions. Critical struggles were sustained, the outcome of which was amply repaying. Heavy losses were endured in the death of members of the Board of Trustees and Faculty, but in these very losses there was won a new realization of the richness of the life of the College and the privilege of incorporation into its history.

At the opening of the period in 1907 the department of History received long needed extension by the calling to Beloit of Dr. Royal B. Way of Northwestern University, who was to develop the work in American History and Political Science, attracting the interest of large numbers of young men of the College, and giving valued courses of lectures outside of Beloit. At about the same time, with the coming of Dr. Charles A. Culver from the University of Pennsylvania, the department of Physics was for the first time dissociated from the department of Mathematics and was rapidly expanded in its courses and in the space it occupied in Science Hall.

In 1908 Dana M. Evans was called to become head of the department of Physical Training and gave new impetus and development to the work in the gymnasium. Under his direction physical examinations of all men

entering College were instituted and measurements recorded, which were repeated for comparison a year later. Exercise in the gymnasium became part of the required work of the freshman and sophomore years. All of the athletic activities shared the stimulus of Mr. Evans' leadership.

In 1911 Mr. John E. Wells came from Yale to the department of English to succeed Dr. Chase, the latter becoming one of the librarians of the Boston Public Library. At the same time the calling of Mr. George C. Clancy (B.A. Amherst, M.A. Harvard) from Columbia gave opportunity to develop and strengthen the work in Rhetoric and English. The publication in 1916 by the Yale University Press and the Oxford University Press of Dr. Wells' work of nearly one thousand pages on Middle English gave distinction to the department at Beloit. Dr. Wells was called in 1917 to the Connecticut College for Women, and Professor Clancy carried added responsibility, becoming head of the department in 1920 and an increasingly helpful factor in the life of the College. His forthcoming text, "Thought and Its Expression," embodies fruitful ideas for advanced composition. A staff of six now conducts the work in English. As sharers in the department for several years, mention should be made of Assistant Professors Harry T. Baker and Marion H. Hedges, as well as of Messrs. Arthur W. Craver, George W. Sherburn and Harold G. Merriam. Several important additions to the Faculty during this period, making possible considerable enrichment of the courses of study in Physical Science, Philosophy and Economics, will be noted in later chapters.

A beginning was made in the English department of a course in Journalism. A chapter of the journalistic society Sigma Delta Phi was granted in 1914–15, stimulating excellence in this line of work. In the department

of Economics substantial courses in Business Administration were developed. It was questioned by some as to whether the latter were strictly in place in a college curriculum; but it was the conviction of the administration that such studies might be both disciplinary and in a broad sense cultural while affording much needed outlooks upon life not only for those preparing for business careers, but also for others being trained for adequate understanding of modern life and intelligent participation in it.

Sabbatical absences for members of the Faculty continued to be of great value in widened contacts afforded, advanced studies pursued and renewed strength and enthusiasm gained for the work of instruction. Some of these absences were of unique interest and results; as that of Professor Chapin conducting an investigation of the standards of living among the working men of New York, the results of which were published by the Sage Foundation and are the authoritative work upon the subject; or that of Dean Collie, alone in East Africa with a pack upon his back, investigating the phenomena of a great "rift valley" in the Dark Continent.

As the result of the far-reaching thought of President Lowell of Harvard, an Exchange Professorship was instituted in 1911, by which Harvard releases for one semester year by year a prominent member of its Faculty, to spend a month in each of several leading colleges in the Interior and West, becoming for the time one of the Faculty of the college visited, instructing in his own department besides giving general lectures and sharing in other ways the life of the college. Beloit was one of the first colleges to profit by this arrangement, which has proved of much interest and worth. The first of these Harvard lecturers was Albert Bushnell Hart, the second George Herbert Palmer; the others during this period were Clifford H. Moore,

Lawrence J. Henderson, Thomas N. Carver and James H. Ropes. The presence of such men, intimately relating themselves to the life of the College, could not but be stimulating intellectually and delightful socially. The plan includes but does not require the similar presence of a member of the college Faculty at Harvard. A few of the Beloit Faculty have accepted such service at Harvard in connection with their sabbatical absences from Beloit.

The Porter Missionary Lectures were by Dr. Arthur J. Brown of New York, Dr. Robert A. Hume of India, Professor Harlan P. Beach of Yale, Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dean Lucius Chapin Porter (Beloit '01) of the University of Pekin.

Marked improvements were made in the physical equipment of the College. A large biological laboratory was fitted up in Pearsons Hall and a plant laboratory was instituted. The chemical laboratories were renovated and enlarged and hoods installed to perfect ventilation. The equipment in Physics was augmented from year to year. A new dome was placed upon the Observatory and the telescope remounted for more exact modern work. North College was remodeled for the use of departments of instruction. Greatly increased space in Middle College was given to the Treasurer, the work of the office having increased some fivefold during the years of Mr. Kilbourn's efficient service as Treasurer. The entire ground floor of Middle College was devoted to administrative purposes. A beginning was made of laying concrete walks in the college grounds.

A President's House of colonial architecture was built in 1910, meeting a long existing need in college equipment and furnishing a social center for gatherings of Faculty, students and Trustees.

The notable development of the Logan Museum,

unique among all western colleges, is described in another chapter. The art collections under the impetus of Mrs. Emerson's tireless enthusiasm were steadily augmented. During Commencement week of 1912 a bust of the President by Lorado Taft, the gift of Alumni, was unveiled in recognition of the completion of twenty-five years in the service of the College.

In 1907, after twenty-three years as head of the Academy, Professor A. W. Burr resigned his principalship to devote himself to the department of Education in the College, to which he had given part of his time for twenty years. His ability as an organizer, his strength as a teacher, his shrewd insight into boy character, his stimulating relations with his pupils and abiding influence over them, built up the Academy into a recognized place among preparatory schools; its graduating classes brought greatly valued elements into the College itself. Since his retirement from college work in 1919, Dr. Burr has maintained constant productive activity as a thinker and writer on educational problems, besides spending several months in special service with the Faculty of Berea College, Kentucky. His widely scattered pupils still look to him for counsel and delight to express to him their continuing affection. The work in the department of Education is now receiving development under Professor Herbert H. Foster (Ph.D. Jena).

As successor to Professor Burr in the principalship of the Academy the Trustees appointed Rev. John P. Deane (M.A. Chicago), a graduate of Cornell University, who had had successful experience as a classical master in the Brooklyn Latin School and as a pastor. But for several years it had been increasingly apparent that the development of finely equipped high schools in this region was progressively limiting the field of the Academy and that it must have a large endowment and greatly increased

facilities in order to be effectively maintained. Believing it to be wiser to concentrate upon the expanding work of the College, the Trustees unanimously voted that the Academy be closed in June, 1910. Thus terminated the long and honorable career of the Beloit Academy, which stands unrivaled in Wisconsin for its record through nearly sixty-five years in the furtherance of thorough secondary education of the classical type.

The Trustees decided, with the hearty concurrence of Mr. C. B. Scoville, that Scoville Hall be devoted to the uses of the College, becoming the center of the departments of Music, Public Speaking and Education. A little theater has recently been fitted up on the second floor of the Hall, a distinctive addition to the equipment of the College, and one especially advantageous for the purposes of the Beloit College Players, an organization from among Faculty and students for writing and producing plays.

In 1909 Professor James A. Blaisdell was called from his large place of service and influence in Beloit to the presidency of Pomona College, California, and early in 1910 entered upon his brilliant administrative career on the Pacific Coast which has placed him among the leading college presidents of the country. Principal Deane was transferred to the department of Biblical Literature, also succeeding Dr. Blaisdell as College Librarian. Miss Iva M. Butlin of the class of 1902, whose service in the library for the past six years had been invaluable in its intelligence and fidelity, now received the appointment of Associate Librarian. Later she was promoted to the office of Librarian and Associate Professor of Library Science. Professor Deane was thus set free to give his entire time to the Biblical department, in which he is rendering distinctive service both within the College and beyond its bounds.

The remarkable record of the students in public speak-

ing, which had been maintained under the instruction of Professor L. E. Holden, was carried forward successfully under Wilfrid A. Rowell ('99), first honors in interstate oratory being won by Beloit men in three successive years. Under Assistant Professor Philip B. Kennedy ('05), in 1907–08 the Beloit contestants in intercollegiate oratory and debating made a perfect score. In 1910 Assistant Professor C. D. Crawford, LL.B., took charge of this department, bringing to it energy and resourcefulness. A chapter of Delta Sigma Rho, an honor society for intercollegiate debaters and orators, with chapters in twenty-two large universities, was granted in 1909 to Beloit, the first college of moderate size to be thus distinguished. The *Beloit Alumnus*, first issued in 1907, has proved increasingly serviceable in keeping the graduates in touch with one another and with the College.

At Commencement, 1911, there was installed at Beloit a chapter of the historic scholarship society Phi Beta Kappa, with addresses by Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor, President of the United Societies of Phi Beta Kappa, and Dean E. A. Birge, Councilor of the Society for Wisconsin. President Grosvenor stated that Beloit was the first college during his long connection with Phi Beta Kappa to be admitted by unanimous vote of the electors.

The Student Council, in which representatives of the four college classes met statedly with the President and Deans for conference and exchange of views, took helpful part in interpreting and influencing student opinion and life. In view of the increasing complexity of student activities a careful study of the subject was made by the Faculty and a system of control undertaken, limiting the number of major activities in which any student might engage. The Alumni members of the various college fraternities were given increased responsibility for the well-being of these organizations.

At each annual Commencement a speaker of note was secured for the main address after a few members of the graduating class had spoken briefly as representatives of its scholarship and thought. The number to graduate reached seventy in 1915. The first celebration of a sixtieth anniversary of graduation occurred in 1913, when Asher W. Curtis, D.D., of Southern Pines, North Carolina, and Horace White, LL.D., of New York, who had not met each other since their graduation in 1853, held a reunion at Commencement. The spirit of youth still possessed by these honored sons of the College gave unique zest to this occasion.

Three noteworthy bequests by prominent graduates of the College were of importance in themselves and in their suggestion of what may in the future be increasingly the attitude of Alumni towards the establishment in Alma Mater of productive memorials of active lives. James A. Brewster spent five years in the College shortly after its foundation, including one year in the preparatory department, and graduated in the class of 1854. He was one of the founders of the *Beloit College Monthly*, and was senior member of its first editorial board. His life was largely devoted to teaching and writing for the press in California. On his death in 1907 a memorandum was found which indicated his intention of making provision for an endowment in Beloit for physical training, regarding which he had corresponded some years before with Dean Collie. This purpose Mrs. Brewster embodied in an endowment for the chair of Physical Training.

In 1908 the College received from the estate of Charles D. McConnell, of Richmond, Illinois, of the class of 1898, a bequest of nearly twenty-one thousand dollars as a fund in aid of students needing pecuniary assistance. This was the largest legacy as yet received from an alumnus and was of unusual interest as the gift of so young a man,

whose fine personality will thus live productively in the life of his College.

Rev. Dana Sherrill of the class of 1870, who had been a soldier of the Civil War before entering college and whose life was largely spent in ministering to small-town churches, on his death in 1912 left to the College a legacy of thirty thousand dollars for the establishment of scholarships. At about the same time Mrs. Ellen C. Sage of Chicago, who probably had never been in Beloit but who had come to have a high estimate of its work, bequeathed to the College as a memorial of her husband the sum of fifty thousand dollars which the Trustees set apart as an endowment of a professorship of English.

The life of the young women of the College had a continuous normal development during this period under the able and experienced leadership of their Deans. Miss Kathryn N. Adams, who had been one of the first group of women students to enter Beloit, in 1909 on her return from studies at Oxford, England, became our Dean of Women. Miss Adams was followed in the Deanship in 1913 by Miss Anna P. Cooper, who had held the same position in Occidental College, California, and came to Beloit from graduate studies at Columbia. Each of these Deans shared helpfully in the work of Beloit's department of English. Miss Cooper is now a member of the faculty of George Washington University and Miss Adams is President of the American College for Women in Constantinople. Miss Margaret F. Rogers, whose father and brother had been Beloit students, came in 1910 as Director of the Women's Gymnasium and gave to the College three years of efficient service. In 1914 Beloit was by unanimous vote elected to membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, now the American Association of University Women.

After two years of helpful work as General or Alumni

Secretary, von Ogden Vogt of the class of '01 resigned in 1903 to accept the secretaryship of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor in Boston. To succeed him was appointed Henry Dickinson Smith of '02, who ardently served his Alma Mater until in the summer of 1906 he gave his life in an unavailing attempt to save a friend from drowning in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Over his grave in the Beloit cemetery stands a headstone given by the students of the College, on which is the inscription, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." In 1909 Edward H. Light of '06 was called to the position of Secretary, to which he gave eleven years of practical activity. Under his management of Chapin Hall, with hearty student coöperation the Hall came to fill a new place in student life. The increase of its value in many directions suggested how great would be the advantages of adequate dormitory accommodations and a students' union for the young men of the College, especially of the freshman class. This thought is now happily finding realization. Rev. Philip H. Ralph ('98) is now serving efficiently as Assistant to the President and Alumni Secretary.

The years 1912–14 were marked by the most considerable effort as yet undertaken to increase the endowment of the College. As no student pays to his college in tuition more than a fraction of the cost of educating him, it is inevitable that growth in numbers and development of courses of instruction must necessitate larger endowments. This necessity was again acutely felt by the administration of Beloit. A presentation of the facts to the General Education Board resulted in an agreement on their part to give the College one hundred thousand dollars on condition that it raise four hundred thousand dollars by December 31, 1913; the time was later extended to July 1, 1914. While this was more than twice

as large a task as the friends of the College had as yet undertaken, it was imperative that it should be successfully carried through. The Trustees appointed from their own number a campaign committee composed mainly of Illinois men and in addition a special Wisconsin committee. A gift of fifty thousand dollars from a friend whose name was withheld, to endow a chair of Biblical Literature — the largest single check which the President had had the satisfaction of turning over to the Treasurer of the College — was a substantial encouragement. At the beginning of the Commencement week of 1913, Mr. Frank G. Logan, ever alert friend of the College, came to the President and proposed to give twenty-five thousand dollars on condition that someone be found to pledge a like sum before Commencement was over. The President at once sent emergency letters and telegrams to two friends of whose deep interest he felt assured. The answer of one of them, Miss Florence Child, who had for several years been increasingly interested in Beloit's work for women, was received as the academic procession was forming on Commencement morning. In a brief note of two or three lines she acceded to the request that she endow with twenty-five thousand dollars the deanship of women. It was thus made possible to announce both of these gifts at the Commencement exercises, causing greatly increased confidence in the successful issue of the efforts the College was making. The other friend to whom the S.O.S. telegram had been sent, Mr. Charles Burton Scoville, wired from Pasadena that he must have a week or two before he could make definite answer. At the end of that time he also, with generous friendship, promised twenty-five thousand dollars; so that the offer of Commencement week had its condition doubly met.

The other Trustees subscribed one hundred thousand dollars. Alumni and other friends responded heartily,

many of them at much personal sacrifice. The canvass of the citizens of Beloit was deferred because they were at this time engaged in a strenuous effort to raise one hundred thousand dollars for a much needed Y. M. C. A. building. This having been achieved they turned undismayed to the task of pledging fifty thousand dollars for the College, to be devoted to the building of an Art Hall, an urgent need of the College and a possession which the College could freely share with the community. This subscription was pushed with admirable persistence by a large citizens' committee and was carried to a successful conclusion amid general rejoicing. Mr. L. G. Fisher, who had given the Greek casts in 1893, made a gift of twenty thousand dollars. The campaign was successfully terminated before the Commencement of 1914. Thus the financial strength of Beloit was again confirmed and augmented. The College which in 1846 possessed nothing of plant or endowment, and in 1886 rated its buildings and equipment at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and its endowment at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, including a considerable amount in defaulted and foreclosed mortgages, in 1915 in its plant and endowment passed the two million dollar mark, not including some hundreds of thousands of dollars in pledges which were later paid when due.

Among the incidental results of the success of the financial campaign three are worthy of mention because of their immediate and permanent value in the life of the students. The most urgently needed of these had been additional stack-rooms for the library. When plans for the library were about to be adopted the President talked them over with Dr. Canfield, the accomplished Librarian of Columbia University, who, after examining and commending them, remarked, "One thing will surprise you — the short time that will elapse before this building becomes

inadequate. The rapid increase in the use of such a building and in the number of books purchased will before many years overcrowd the accommodations that now appear so ample." This prediction had already been fulfilled. When the library was built in 1904 the number of books was thirty-three thousand and of pamphlets ten thousand. Since then the growth had been so considerable that for several years the crowded condition of the stacks had been insupportable. Two of the donors of the new college fund, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone of Chicago and Mr. Allen J. Lovejoy of Janesville, had designated their gifts to be used for two additional stack-rooms in the library. Much thought was now given to planning these and to rearranging the space which had been in use before, with the result that when in the summer of 1915 the nearly fifty-four thousand bound volumes and forty thousand pamphlets were placed in the enlarged stack space which nearly doubled the book capacity of the library, the relief to the Librarian and the advantage to the students were very great.

A new organ for the college Chapel was the beautiful embodiment of the campaign gifts of the undergraduates. A three manual Austin organ, including many of the most recent improvements in the builders' art, this instrument has immeasurably enriched the widely-known chapel and vesper services. In the development of the specifications of this organ special interest was taken by Professor James T. Sleeper, who had succeeded Professor Tyler in the department of Music. The Story memorial associated with the former organ was transferred to the chimes of the new, which were placed in the chapel tower. A few months before, there had been published the Hymnal of Praise, designed especially for college use, in which the President embodied the results of studies in hymnology and the practical use of hymnals extending through many

years. This hymnal has proved to be markedly helpful in the service of song in Beloit and in many other colleges, being now used more widely than any other college hymnal. Since 1918, the department of Music has been under the able direction of Professor Max G. Miranda (B.Mus. Northwestern), Erma Hoag Miranda (B.Mus. Northwestern) effectively leading the vesper and *a capella* choirs.

A third incidental gain was the acquisition of a swimming pool, which was now constructed in the basement of the Gymnasium in the place originally designed for one, thus introducing a long desired addition to physical instruction, exercise and recreation.

The eagerly hoped-for Art Hall could not be undertaken until the subscriptions of the citizens of Beloit were in due course of time paid in. Meanwhile the World War with its practical embargo on building operations and the mounting costs of construction have up to this time delayed the erection of the Art building. The fund is at interest awaiting its designated use. Mrs. Emerson passed from earth without seeing the deeply desired Hall, but confident in its coming and leaving all her little property for the enrichment of its uses.

In his annual report in 1914 Dean Collie was able to say: "The Faculty has reached the highest state of efficiency within the writer's knowledge. There is a splendid spirit of good will and coöperation."

The Beloit Civic Pageant, presented on the second and third of June, 1916, and participated in by two thousand people as actors, was in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Beloit and the seventieth anniversary of the College. The fascinating text of the pageant was written mainly by Professor Wright, and both Faculty and students shared with men, women and children of the city in the beauti-

ful and thrilling scenes staged upon the woodland hillside in the northern part of Beloit overlooking the river. The pageant was not only of great interest historically; it was also memorable as bringing citizens of various classes and races into unaccustomed relation with one another and with the College.

At the college Commencement in the same month the Baccalaureate sermon sketched the development of the seven decades, noting the characteristics and leading personalities in each. A brilliant Commencement address was given by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, steadfast friend through thirty years.

During this period in the life of the College death laid heavy tribute upon the Board of Trustees. In the years from 1908 to 1915 six of its number were taken, Charles G. Stark, Z. G. Simmons, H. J. Ferris, Henry S. Osborne, George D. Barnard, who had been less than two years a member of the Board, and the veteran Dr. G. S. F. Savage, who had been one of its number for sixty-five years. In the one college year 1915–16 five of the Board passed from earth, William Spooner, Edward P. Bacon, P. F. Pettibone, Charles R. Smith and Horace White; and in addition, two former members, Lucius G. Fisher and J. F. Peirce. Fuller mention will be made of some of these honored friends in a later chapter. Notwithstanding these deeply felt losses, the Board of Trustees maintained its organization at high efficiency, adding new members of like spirit with the old, including an increasing number of alumni.

The death of Dr. Pearsons in 1912 removed an extraordinary personality and most generous friend, who had lived to see his unique work for Beloit and other colleges bear rich and increasing fruit in which he profoundly rejoiced.

During the summer vacation of 1913 the College

suffered the great loss of one of the most trusted members of its Faculty in the death of Professor Robert Coit Chapin. His was a rarely symmetrical personality, a mind keen, eager and of unusual grasp, a character sincere, elevated, devoted to high ends. Born into the life of the College, breathing its atmosphere from earliest childhood, appropriating its ideals as his own, Dr. Chapin entered with absolute fidelity into the purposes of Beloit, not making them his own for they were his already, but making them effective by his example and counsel, ever illuminating difficult problems by his acute, unprejudiced, progressive mind. Inheriting his honored father's devotion to the College and his grasp upon the fundamental principles of its administration, he carried his father's work steadily forward into the enlarging life of the present, gaining distinction in his father's chosen field of study and like him pouring his very being into the being of the College with results that are beneficent and enduring.

Much credit was due to Mr. Lloyd V. Ballard (Beloit, '12, M.A. Harvard, 1913) for the courage and skill with which he carried the unexpected responsibilities of the department of Economics, with coöperation from the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, through the year 1913–14.

The entrance of our country into the World War, in April, 1917, at once affected the currents of college life. Some of the students were eager to go to the front. Money was contributed in the College to equip an ambulance drivers' unit. An all-college meeting was held in the Chapel to bid good-by and Godspeed to the first to go. Amid tense feeling, John F. Hanscom of '17 spoke briefly for his comrades, Ellwood H. Aldrich ('17), William F. Huffman ('18), Manderson Lehr ('18), who in the following July fell at Château-Thierry, Theodore Miles ('18) and Glenn N. Sitterly ('20). A farewell address in behalf

of the College was made by Joseph P. Gibson of the senior class.

During the decade there was noteworthy development and enrichment of the courses of study, the number of semester courses rising from 171 to 279, an increase of 63 per cent in the ten years and of over 450 per cent since 1886. The number of Faculty and of students showed corresponding gain. The number of alumni was now over fifteen hundred.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees held in the preceding January the President had stated his purpose to lay down the executive responsibility as soon as the Trustees might appoint his successor. Having served in the presidency for thirty years, during which period the work of the College had steadily broadened and strengthened and its number of students and Faculty, its buildings and resources had increased manyfold, it seemed to him wise that the responsibility should now be transferred to another for the developments of future years. Acceding to his strongly expressed desire, the Trustees united with the President in the consideration of the question of a successor to his office, and after several months called to the presidency Dr. Melvin Amos Brannon, a graduate of Wabash College, and a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Chicago, who had been for fifteen years Dean in the University of South Dakota and had just concluded a presidency of three years in the University of Idaho, during which that institution had enjoyed rapid growth. Dr. Brannon accepted the invitation and reached Beloit shortly after Commencement. The President Emeritus and his wife have made their home in Washington, D. C., and in Cambridge and Wellesley, Massachusetts, in order to give as full service as possible to national and international public interests associated with the relationships of preceding years.

XV

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT EATON

By James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., LL.D.,
President of Pomona College

TO a lad brought up amid the intense devotions which characterized the homes of the early Faculty of Beloit College, the resignation of President Chapin took on the veritable proportions of a world affair. It is true that life in the inland College offered in many ways only a narrow and limited range of privilege; but those who were devoted to the young College in all personal modesty nevertheless conceived of it as a chosen instrument of a divine plan; and isolated though the College was in its small western community, they dwelt on the fact that its influence had already reached through its graduates to the far corners of the world. Even in these later years when wider experiences have matured the perspective of childhood, I am not ashamed to say that to such a lad the existence and the ongoing of the College seemed a really essential part of the fundamental universe of order and of righteousness.

No doubt this impression was not a little due to the dignity, the authority and the weight of personality of the first President of the College. What the College really was seemed personified and expressed in him. The deliberate poise, the courtliness and the consecration of the man was an interpretation of the quality and character of the institution. Was not Beloit College one of

the great hopes of the world and its prosperity and leadership correspondingly consequential? Looking across many years I am ready to affirm that nothing has dimmed the nobility of that figure. The wonder of the first forty years of Beloit's history still remains. How did it come to pass that in that sparsely peopled valley there grew up this College of character and ideals? How much of it was due to this leader! Then came the end and with it the question as to who was to carry on and develop the apostolic succession in the new era.

I have referred to the impression made by the closing of President Chapin's service because the next act in the college drama was the full complement of the first, the one an ending, the other a beginning. The two events seemed part of one intended plan and together they deepened the impression that the College was moving to a great purpose. The new leader seemed as definitely prepared and obviously indicated as had been the case with his predecessor. The transition offered no uncertainties for debate. One person was in the minds of all. Edward Dwight Eaton was the son of wonderful parents. His father, Dr. Samuel W. Eaton (Yale, '42), was for forty years pastor at Lancaster; his mother was of Huguenot descent. He had been himself a brilliant student of the College, graduating in the class of 1872. He had studied divinity at Yale University and had now come to the summit of young manhood. Through the years he had been intimately in touch with Beloit College as a helpful alumnus and a valuable counsellor on the Board of Trustees. He was at that time pastor of the First Congregational church in Oak Park, commanding thus one of the most influential pulpits of the great metropolis. In scholarship, courage and leadership, as well as in his intimate relations with and affection for the institution, he was obviously the man for the vacant leadership. I

remember at that time hearing Dr. Frederick A. Noble, of the Union Park Church, say that many inquiries as to the young pastor at Oak Park had come to him but that to them all he had replied that he "thought there was no use in trying to appropriate Mr. Eaton, for if any man had a manifest destiny this young and forceful leader was to be the next President of Beloit College."

To us who look back on all that has happened in the forty years which have followed, the history of Beloit reads like a simple and natural story of unfolding range and influence. This is always the characteristic deception of any notable achievement; the more worthy it is, the more inevitable it appears to have been. But everyone who really understands the inner story of Beloit knows well that this young recruit in educational leadership threw himself consciously into an extremely uncertain and difficult task. From a path of assured development and prestige in the ministry, he turned aside to devote himself to the very serious and doubtful question whether a college of modern and permanent power could be built on the frontier foundations which up to this time had been characterized primarily by poverty and sacrifice. The severity of that struggle and the unflinching patience, ingenuity and wisdom which were involved can never be recounted. Many years later when Dr. Eaton resigned his office, the Beloit Faculty adopted a memorandum which accurately describes the work which Dr. Eaton undertook and nobly achieved. Says the minute: "From the smaller, simpler school that he loved as a student and to whose best ideals he has never been disloyal, he has directed the institution's growth into the greater, more complex college of today and of today's promise." What thus became history in due time was then only a daring possibility.

In reality the fact is that the transition at Beloit College

in that memorable year was something far more significant than an important event in the history of a single college, meaningful as that was in itself. The supremely consequential fact was that it marked a new epoch in the educational history of the Christian colleges of the West, with results which were really of far wider and deeper importance. The whole rudimentary period of laying collegiate foundations in the Middle West was coming to its end. The great public universities were starting into their new era of amazing expansion and splendid achievement. It was, therefore, an obvious and serious question whether the small religious college would survive for any effective participation in American education. A new age of great state concern for higher education in the democracy was beginning, an intellectual development such as had never before been dreamed of by the human race. We can now realize that it was this significant problem to which the new President addressed himself. Had the type of college which Beloit represented really that possibility of vitality and growth which would give it a genuine place in the amazing educational drama which was so swiftly and splendidly to unfold in these mid-western states? Could this type of college survive in the midst of munificent state endowments? Could it be re-propagated in the still farther West? Could it ultimately be transferred to foreign soil? This was in reality the far-reaching question which was in issue in the Middle West in the closing years of the last century.

On this situation it is not too much to say that the first critical years of Dr. Eaton's service led the way to the affirmative answer to a question which was thus of the most significant and fundamental consequence. Under the influence of Dr. Eaton's vision and courage it was Beloit College among the colleges of the Mississippi states that led the way and achieved the first successes

which gave heart and faith to the fellow workers in the cause; and this success was due to the outlook, the confidence and the ability of the new President. His work at Beloit made it clear that an education which included religion in its range would survive and grow in the western environment.

Within two years the first results of Dr. Eaton's financial efforts for the College came to fruition. In self-forgetful fashion Dr. Eaton has elsewhere told the story of Dr. Pearsons' generosities, but it remains true that Dr. Pearsons' purpose was largely inspired and guided by Dr. Eaton. The intimate friendship of the two men was evidenced in later years when Dr. Pearsons said: "I have never loved any man as I have President Eaton." From that day on Dr. Eaton walked as a true leader walks, seeing ever some new horizon in advance of his colleagues and calling them on day by day to the larger destiny.

Unfortunately this story of Dr. Eaton's part in the thirty years of college development can never be told. It must be left to the imagination. No one else is intimate enough or can by any possibility be intimate enough to tell the detailed and intricate story of the President's participation and influence in the unfolding development of Beloit College. It must be inevitably the failing of this book that the author's modesty will leave himself in the dim background as if events took place of their own accord. Nothing could be farther from the fact. It should be repeated that such developments as the growth of Beloit College come only through the devising and the determination of some directing will. The expanding influences stirred first in one heart, in one brain and in one unceasing devotion. Each day was a new investment of this personality.

It is true of course that the growth of the College and

the possibility of its entrance into a larger educational sphere depended inevitably on the growth of financial resources. But the power of financial leadership was only a small share of Dr. Eaton's contribution to his task. The love of youth, the concern for its most abundant welfare, the conception of educational problems and the power to present them in illuminating ways, all these were distinct elements of the man's gifts for the task. Beloit College grew not only in endowments and buildings; it grew also as an institution of educational prestige. It came to be known as one of the leading colleges in its educational efficiency, and this through Dr. Eaton's leadership and his choice of teaching colleagues.

President Eaton's effectiveness in college affairs was maintained through his hold upon the loyalty of Trustees, Faculty and students. From the beginning he brought to the Board of Trustees an exceptionally able and devoted body of men and he knit them to himself and to the College by their personal affection for him. His hold upon the inner life of the College was developed and maintained in many ways. For a while he found time to teach but later his influence among students was perhaps most significantly manifested in the daily chapel and in the remarkable Sunday afternoon Vespers where the rare nobility of the service of music was developed under his direction and where he was the inspiring preacher. Through these and many other channels of contact his personal influence flowed out into the lives of men and women now scattered over the world — sons and daughters of the College whom he has followed with unflagging interest and helpfulness.

As was natural, Dr. Eaton was called on for innumerable public services which brought distinction and good fame to the College. His addresses and speeches were beyond count. In 1898 he and Mrs. Eaton were members

of a deputation of the American Board which was sent to China, and in 1901 he preached the annual sermon before the Board. In 1904 he was Southworth lecturer at Andover Seminary and in 1906 Pond lecturer at Bangor Seminary. In 1908 he was called overseas to read a paper at the International Congregational Council in Edinburgh on the theme: "The Relation of New Testament Ethics to Civic Relations." At the Hawaiian Centennial in Honolulu in 1920, he preached the Centenary sermon. Dr. Eaton's official services to public organizations were always important. For seven years, 1910–17, he was Vice President of the American Board, and after his resignation as President of Beloit College that important body and many others enlisted him in active service. Freed from other burdens, he has given experienced service to these causes. Especially have the institutions of the Near East been indebted to him. He is a Trustee of Anatolia College and Sophia College, and President of the Board of Trustees of the International College at Smyrna.

President Eaton's work and personality have been widely and honorably recognized. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Northwestern University in 1887 and by Yale in 1900. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wisconsin in 1887 and by Marietta College in 1910.

The story would certainly be incomplete were no mention made of Dr. Eaton's family, the wife and the children who with himself made the sparkling joy of a beautiful household. Dr. Eaton had married Martha E. Barber, daughter of a scholarly and patriotic man of affairs, the Hon. J. Allen Barber of Lancaster, Wisconsin, and through all the years at Beloit the home thus established was a radiant center with the charming wife and mother in command. The public opportunities for lodg-

ing and hotel accommodations in the town being meagre, friends of the College in long procession found themselves graciously entertained in this beautiful and hospitable household. To those who remember the privileges of those days in access to this home it is a joy that Dr. and Mrs. Eaton are still spared to their happy companionship together.

While the presidency of Dr. Eaton was, accurately speaking, divided into two terms, 1886–1905 and 1907–17, in the mind of most friends of the College it is thought of as a consecutive period covering thirty years and crowned, finally, by an *ad interim* service of six months from June, 1923, to January, 1924, when the warmth of universal appreciation and affection found especially abundant expression. The continued strength and interest of Dr. and Mrs. Eaton, though finding their home now on the Atlantic coast, is still a rich possession of the College which they served so long. May it still be perpetuated for many years!

At the time of the unveiling of Lorado Taft's bust of President Eaton, it was my privilege to speak briefly in interpretation of the event and of the man. After fifteen years, I should be glad to conclude with these paragraphs with which those words of personal appreciation were concluded: "For the blameless life, for the unfaltering courtesy, for the poised dignity, for the uplifting inspiration, for the burdens not his own which he has borne, for the courage which has kept the College faith, for the men and women now his sons and daughters whom he has commissioned to far-flung service — for all this ministry we hold him dear. And in eager confidence that some measure of the same blessing shall thus be perpetuated in the college life, we unveil this bust, to be, we fondly hope, an added vehicle of a noble and immortal influence."

XVI

ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT BRANNON. THE WORLD WAR

By Professor John Pitt Deane, M.A., B.D.

THE spring of 1917 witnessed many changes on the Campus. The Great War had at last involved the United States. Young men felt the challenge to their manhood and grew restless under the routine of the classroom. Athletics lost their savor and intercollegiate contests were called off. One group of men and then another left the College to enter the Ambulance Service as the quickest way to have a part in the war. Under Professor, later Major, Culver a radio unit of undergraduates, alumni and local men began to assemble. Others dropped out by twos and threes to enlist in different branches of the Service or to enter the training camps at Fort Sheridan and Great Lakes.

It was at this time, too, that the long and fruitful administration of President Eaton was drawing to a close. A new leader must be found for a new crisis. President Eaton gave himself assiduously with the Trustees to the search for the man who should carry the College through its next stage of growth and development and should at the same time meet the unusual demands of the immediate moment as an educational leader in a nation at war.

The choice fell upon Melvin Amos Brannon, a man of Scotch-Irish and New England ancestry, who had received his scholastic training at Wabash College and the

University of Chicago. His particular field was Biology, but he had had large experience in administration. For several years he had been Dean of the University of North Dakota, and from 1914 to 1917 he had served as President of the University of Idaho, where he had won recognition among his fellow educators. His business experience, too, had accented the practical bent of his mind and had taught him to look upon the problems of education in their relation to affairs.

The induction of the new President into office was characteristic of the man. It was no time for elaborate academic functions, and the usual formal installation was never held. Instead the President asked Faculty and students, his comrades, as he named them, to take with him a pledge of loyalty to the principles to which the College was committed in this day. This pledge was as follows:

"Inasmuch as the greater part of the world is engaged in the most colossal, terrific and destructive war ever waged, and inasmuch as my own Country and my own College are joined in this world struggle to make safe the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness for all men for all time, I do hereby declare my devotion to the cause of liberty, and I do hereby anew pledge my loyalty to my Country and dedicate myself to the freedom of mankind.

"Furthermore, in appreciation of my own enlistment in educational preparedness during this year, I dedicate my choicest possession, my time, and my choicest heritage, my physical, mental and spiritual being, to the wisest procedure and activities offered by Beloit College, with all of her traditions, treasures, associations and opportunities.

"Furthermore, we covenant together to live normal, clean, and wholesome lives; to establish the best possible standards of academic relations in this, the College of our

choice; and we do now, hereby, solemnly and sincerely pledge our example and our influence to make these ideals dominant in the American college."

The impress of the war was felt throughout the life of the College. The attendance of men fell off sharply. In the second year of the war period the *Round Table* was edited for a time by women, ably edited, it should be said. The publication of the *Codex* was omitted in 1918. Formal parties were reduced to a minimum. The *Alumnus* of July, 1918, records that the war took away the best student leadership, and that "student problems lacked the usual steadiness and wisdom of discussion and solution." The members of the Faculty sought their exercise in war gardens at the athletic field.

Courses relating to the war were introduced into the curriculum. A course in the interpretation of topographical maps was added and there was new interest in drafting and surveying. A section in Physics was opened to freshmen. At the Beloit Hospital groups of the women students received instruction in First Aid, Elementary Hygiene, and the Home Care of the Sick. In the hours open for free electives students varied from the customary choice of studies, and some of the Faculty found themselves drafted for the teaching of unfamiliar subjects. Professor Dubee of the German department taught Spanish and French. Professor Young assisted in the French classes at Camp Grant, and Professor Galloway lectured on Hygiene at different training camps.

The attempt at military drill in the spring of 1917 failed, partly because the men most interested were leaving college before the end of the year. It proved impracticable again in the fall. In the second semester of 1917–18 ninety-two men were enrolled and received instruction in Map Making and Map Reading and in Signaling. In the summer of 1918 a hundred men with their living

quarters in the gymnasium studied the repair of automobiles and motorcycles. When the College opened in the fall, the Students' Army Training Corps was put into full operation. The mechanical unit already established became Division B, while a second group of men, taught by members of the Faculty, constituted Division A, Captain E. L. Hopkins, U. S. A., being in charge of both. Scoville Hall and the gymnasium were used for barracks. Chapin Hall became the mess hall, with a supplementary dining room built by men of the vocational unit. This work came to an end with the close of the first quarter, since the Armistice had rendered it unnecessary. Full payment was granted by the United States Government to the claims of the College, and high praise was accorded to the administration for the effectiveness with which the work had been carried on.

In the meantime, Beloit men and women were finding a place in all forms of war service at home and abroad. An occasional publication put out by the students, *Billets and Bullets*, kept the home community posted concerning the men in the Service. Members of the Faculty were released from college duties for varying periods. Professor Waugh, now a major in the army, supervised the intelligence tests given to 68,000 men at Camp Gordon. Professor Sleeper became a lieutenant in the Quartermasters' Corps. Leave of absence was granted to Professors Collie and Deane for service in the Army Young Men's Christian Association in France. President Emeritus Eaton, as representative of the Congregational denomination, found an opportunity for helpfulness under Secretary Hoover at Washington. Week by week came word of new enlistments of students and alumni until the splendid service flag hung on the Chapel boasted hundreds of stars.

A number of the stars turned from blue to gold in the

course of the war. A tablet in the Chapel, unveiled on Memorial Day, 1922, bears the names of fifteen men of Beloit who gave their lives in the Service. The roll of honor is as follows:

Rev. William H. Rowe, Beloit 1894. Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Died in Semur, France, Jan. 20, 1919.

Major John S. Lewis, '95. Killed in action, Battle of the Somme, Nov. 18, 1916.

Capt. J. Millard Tawney, '08. Died at Valparaiso, Ind., November, 1918.

Capt. M. Chester West, '09. Died from wounds, Château-Thierry, Aug. 4, 1917.

2d Lieut. Morgan M. Anderson, '14. Killed in action, Argonne, Nov. 5, 1918.

2d Lieut. Rodney S. Cooke, '14. Died at Camp Custer, July 18, 1918.

Raymond R. Eames, '14. Died from effects of gassing, Belleau Woods, June 29, 1918.

Frank W. Hogarth, '14. Died at League Island Naval Hospital, October, 1918.

Irving H. Krengel, '14. Died from wounds, July 27, 1918.

Earle E. Smith, '16. Died of influenza, Camp Zachary Taylor, Oct. 12, 1918.

Joseph C. Denney, '18. Died at Great Lakes Training Station, Dec. 22, 1917.

Lieut. Manderson Lehr, '18. Killed in action, Château-Thierry, July 15, 1918.

Sergt. Floyd A. Ramsay, '19. Died of trench fever, Bordeaux, Aug. 21, 1918.

Lucien Rann, '20. Died of tuberculosis, Brooklyn, Aug. 11, 1918.

Aldro J. Sehrt, Academy '11. Killed in action at Ypres, Oct. 13, 1918.

With the signing of the Armistice and the return to peace came another demand for readjustment. Students' Army Training Corps activities were dropped at once. The courses of the College gradually resumed their usual form. Men who had been in the Service returned to their studies. In view of the emergency, Beloit, with other colleges, gave a limited amount of college credit for war service, thus modifying the requirements for graduation for the men who had given a year or two years to the unusual demands of the moment. To meet the marked increase in enrolment over pre-war days, the Faculty was restored to its former strength and further augmented by new appointments. In the spring of 1919 the College united with other agencies in holding a four-day conference on business conditions to which the business men of the city and vicinity were invited. Thus within and without the immediate college circle the administration addressed itself earnestly to the problems that remained as the legacy of war.

President Brannon, however, had not waited for this time to formulate an educational program for Beloit. He had a keen sense of the necessity of relating the College to life, that the interests of the social order might lend an impetus to academic study and that academic ideals might be brought to bear upon society. Students were not to be thought of as men and women with a four-year vacation from the business of the world. Every effort must be made to meet the wants of the student, be he exceptional or otherwise, who felt the same stress of practical affairs and who wished to relate his college course to his career in objective ways and perhaps desired to compass the usual course in shorter time that he might the sooner become a productive unit in the social and industrial order.

One means to this end was found in a summer session

of the College. The practical-minded President felt the waste of an entire college plant inactive for one-quarter of the year. The memory of his own strenuous student days gave him a lively sympathy with the student who wished to complete his course in less than four years. He felt, too, that a successful summer school gave an adequate basis for increasing the salaries of the teaching force, now employed for a longer period each year. The intensity of all life during the war reënforced these arguments, and in 1918 the College held its first summer session. Courses for teachers were accented, and later a limited number of high school courses attracted some local students who wished to anticipate by a few months their natural time of entering college. For two or three years after the close of the war, returning soldiers found here an acceptable means of making up for what they had lost by absence.

The same desire to enable the student to make the most profitable investment of his time led to the adoption of the quarter system. The college year now consisted of three quarters of twelve weeks each, and a summer session of six weeks. It was intended that students should be able to enter at the beginning of any quarter and find a workable schedule of studies. One who found it necessary to drop out of college for a time had also a broader choice as to the time of reëntering his classes. The new predominance of four-hour courses enabled one to concentrate upon a few subjects at a time, while the more frequent breaks in the year's schedule were expected to give a greater elasticity to the individual's program, making at once for variety, and for the correlation of related major subjects.

Under the impulse of the same practical objective the content of the curriculum was enlarged and its organization was modified. Without losing the inherited values

of general cultural education, and without aiming at the extreme specialization of university technical and professional courses, the administration sought to organize instruction around certain centers of interest and to build up within the college pre-vocational units or schools. The members of the Faculty were encouraged to magnify their several departments along lines relating them to later professional demands. A department of Journalism was instituted, and enlisted the interest of students expecting to enter newspaper work. Home Economics opened a new field of study to the women students. It was hoped that the department of Music might become a School of Music, granting a degree in Music. Other similar steps were in the mind of the President, and it was evident that he looked for a gradual but radical reorganization of the College whereby it should become a group of interrelated schools with a distinct vocational outlook.

Akin to this endeavor to relate the curriculum more immediately to the life of today was a movement to integrate the work of the College into the general educational program by closer articulation with the high schools. The requirements for graduation from Beloit College were made to depend in part upon the studies pursued by the student before entering college. Largely under the direction of the Registrar, Dr. W. A. Hamilton, a plan was worked out and put into operation whereby the undergraduate was guided into the election of studies which supplemented his all-around training while they also required concentration upon a field of major interest to the individual student. While this policy was open to the criticism of giving equal educational value to pre-college and college studies, the administration made it evident that it was not "letting down the bars" of college admission, by ruling that in order to be admitted to the freshman class a student must have had an average grade

in his high school studies considerably higher than that required for graduation.

In the winter of 1919–20, the Trustees of the College committed themselves to plans for the substantial enlargement of the resources of the institution by a campaign for an increase of endowment. An earlier proposal to raise a Beloit College patriotic fund of $110,000 (a hundred dollars to match each of the 1,100 students and alumni who had taken part in the war), to help soldiers and their children and to provide for "democratic education as a weapon against autocracy," had not proved fruitful. More challenging to the attention, although not destined to attain its goal, was the movement known as the Wisconsin Colleges Associated, in which Dr. Brannon was originator and chief promoter. Nine Christian colleges in Wisconsin, Protestant and Catholic, united in an effort to raise five million dollars for the promotion of Christian education, this sum to be prorated among the coöperating colleges according to a plan agreed upon beforehand. This, too, was put forward as a post-war enterprise, since it was felt that the idealism which had proved decisive in the great conflict could be best developed in Christian schools that were free from the domination of politics. The movement looked to a survey of the resources of the nine colleges, a classification of their faculties, advantages and curricula, a census of the activities of their alumni, and the development of a state-wide college program. There was to be no hostility to state-supported institutions, but a definite accenting of the opportunities and possibilities of the independent Christian schools of the state. Into this campaign President Brannon threw himself without reserve. The campaign fell far short of its financial goal. The total amount subscribed was about $900,000, of which Beloit's share was $141,000. This was much reduced by expenses and inevitable shrinkage in payments.

But the Christian people of Wisconsin had been challenged once more to a deeper and broader conception of the purpose and scope of Christian education.

In the end, Beloit's share in this effort was merged in a larger enterprise in behalf of Beloit's endowment. The General Educational Board agreed to give $300,000 for the purpose of endowment if Beloit would raise $600,000 for the same end. The College was allowed to count the subscriptions falling to Beloit under the Wisconsin Colleges Associated in its quota, and a subscription of $75,000 was received from the Carnegie Foundation. The time set for the completion of the campaign was January 1, 1923. Under the direction of Rev. P. H. Ralph ('98) a thorough canvass of the alumni was carried on, gifts being solicited especially for the foundation of a chair in Geology in honor of Dr. George L. Collie, the friend of many generations of students. The city was called on once more to demonstrate its interest in the College, and responded generously. The total amount was secured by the date set, the goal being achieved through the loyal devotion of the Trustees, who, in addition to their own subscriptions, guaranteed campaign expenses of $27,000, and underwrote a balance of about $30,000.

The entire amount secured in this campaign was to be added to the endowment of the College. Although no new buildings were erected on the Campus during the presidency of Dr. Brannon, excepting the annex to Chapin Hall built for the use of the Students' Army Training Corps, careful attention was given to the maintenance and development of existing equipment. The capacity of Chapin Hall, at present a woman's dormitory, was increased by alterations on the fourth floor. Emerson Hall was partially remodeled, though at some sacrifice of beauty to utility and economic efficiency. Smith Lodge, the former home of Professor E. G. Smith, was acquired for

use as a men's dormitory. At the death of Mrs. Joseph Emerson, long the interested and capable curator of the Art Hall, the Emerson home passed into the hands of the College in accordance with the long-standing provisions of Professor Emerson's will. The present infirmary, also, was bought at this time.

Although much of Dr. Brannon's energy was devoted to building up the material resources of Beloit, the proper work of the College and of the Christian college was always the ultimate objective in his mind. The critical situations arising at the opening and again at the close of the war were met and analyzed, and the resulting problems were recognized and advanced toward solution. The student body increased well beyond its former proportions. Time brought inevitable changes in the Faculty. This period witnessed the death of Professor William Porter, the last survivor of the heroic fellowship of early Beloit, of Professor T. A. Smith, rugged teacher of Mathematics, and of Mrs. Joseph Emerson. Professor A. W. Burr, long Principal of the Academy and later Professor of Education, and Professor E. G. Smith, for forty years a teacher of Chemistry in the College, became emeritus professors on the Carnegie Foundation. Successors of these men were appointed and others were added to the Faculty to carry on the service and the ideals of Beloit. Professor Clarence L. Clarke was called to the chair of Education and became Dean of the College, and Mrs. Anna Lytle Tannahill came to the College as Dean of Women. The policy of the administration concerning the organization of the curriculum has already been mentioned. At the same time there was a determined effort to enlarge the circle of the influence of the College in the town and in neighboring communities through institutes for farmers, homemakers, and those interested in religious education in home, church and community. The students were en-

couraged in the practical expression of Christian sympathy through the raising of funds for a "Beloit in Tarsus," under Paul E. Nilson of the class of 1911.

With the Commencement of 1922 came the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College. This was fittingly observed by students, alumni and friends of the institution, including representatives from many universities and colleges. Notable addresses were given in the college Chapel. A pageant, "The Lighted Door," was written by members of the Faculty in collaboration with Professor Theodore Lyman Wright, and staged in front of Middle College by Faculty, students and local alumni, with the assistance of Coach Thomas E. Mills and Miss Mabel Lee of the department of Physical Education. A new Beloit song was written for the occasion by Professor George C. Clancy and set to music by Mrs. Erma Hoag Miranda. The historical review essential to the Anniversary was presented by President-Emeritus Eaton, who in an address on Commencement Day brought out of the treasures of his memory incident after incident, making the personalities of the past to live again as they had lived in his own long and intimate acquaintance with Beloit, and setting forth once more the great principles underlying the life of the College from the beginning until now.

In December, 1922, President Brannon was called to the chancellorship of the University of Montana. This call, which came as the President was completing his major effort in behalf of Beloit's endowment, he accepted, returning to the field of public education in which he had had large experience, and assuming a post of great responsibility. Students, Faculty and Trustees followed him with expressions of appreciation for his service to Beloit. An interim administrative committee was put in charge of the College, with Professor W. A. Hamilton as chairman.

At the end of the college year, President Eaton acceded to the urgent request of the Trustees and for the third time became President of the College. For six months, to the great satisfaction of College and community, he "carried on," conserving the results of the past few years and preparing the way for the beginning of a new administration.

XVII

THE MODERN HUMANITIES

By Professor Robert Kimball Richardson, Ph.D.

By "Modern Humanities" is meant a group of studies which were minimized, lacking, or undifferentiated in the classics-dominated curriculum of the American college of the Colonial and post-Revolutionary periods, namely, History, Economics and Sociology, Political Science, Psychology and the Modern Languages. Philosophy, also, is included in the group, partly for convenience, more by reason of its natural correlation with Psychology and the Social Sciences. English Literature and Fine Arts would in strictness be included, but these receive treatment in other connections.

I. The Department of History and Civil Polity and its Derivatives

The root of the existing departments of Economics, Political Science and History is the "department of History and Civil Polity," set aside to President Chapin by the Faculty and Trustees in 1853, and enduring without differentiation to Dr. Chapin's resignation of the presidency in 1886.

In July, 1852, the Faculty voted "that the senior and junior classes of the coming year study Pütz's Mediæval and Modern histories during the first term of the year." "Smith's Greece," "Liddell's Rome," and Guizot's "History of Civilization" are other texts indicated from time

to time in the catalogue. American History found place in the course of study only after the coming of President Eaton.

The texts in Government were "Story on the Constitution" and "Woolsey's International Law." Story was commonly conjoined with Political Economy in a course for Seniors, and International Law had the last word in the final term of Senior year. "Wayland's Elements" was used in Political Economy, and for a time Walker's "Science of Wealth." Wayland's work was recast by President Chapin in two editions, 1878 and 1886. It represented, as was inevitable, the individualism of the then dominant school of Ricardo and Adam Smith. In 1880, Dr. Chapin published an independent work on the subject, entitled "First Principles of Political Economy." President Chapin's influence as a teacher was buttressed in his deserved repute as a gentleman, scholar, administrator and author, and tended wholly toward the development of a liberal and irenic sobriety of judgment for the service of the Commonwealth.

The years 1886 to 1913 constitute a second clearly-marked epoch in the development at Beloit of History and the Social Sciences. Dwight Bryant Waldo, now President of the Western State Normal School of Michigan, came in 1890 from graduate work at Harvard, and for two years did much to initiate a livelier interest in History and the Social Sciences. This is the period of Robert Coit Chapin (1892–1913), still preëminent among the teachers of the College in the field of "History and Civil Polity." These years witnessed the gradual differentiation, mainly under Mr. Chapin's guidance and consummated in 1907, of the departments of History, Political Science and Economics; the introduction of classical courses in Economic History and Theory; and later the establishment of basic courses in Sociology, paralleling

contemporary university improvements. Mr. Chapin's own work was primarily in Economics with an increasing slant toward Sociology. Not appealing as a teacher to the indolent or the indifferent, he was conspicuous for a thoroughness, poise, clarity, and modesty which compelled the unlimited respect of pupils and associates and the devotion of such as were privileged and competent to share his labors or to seek profit from his researches. Of great sensitiveness, Dr. Chapin had the sympathy and imagination to appreciate the sensitivities of others, and respected their personalities and loyalties as he respected his own. His notable publication was a highly authoritative work on "The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York." A club of Faculty members interested in History and the Social Sciences honors his memory and in its own perpetuates his name.

A department of History had been adumbrated by President Eaton's union of the executive office with a professorship of History. This burden Dr. Eaton relinquished with the coming of Mr. Richardson. European History has been in the latter's hands since 1901. In the Catalogue of 1907–08, Mr. Richardson's name first headed the departmental staff.

The growth and curricular needs of the College, the movement away from mere textbook teaching, and the administrative duties of Professor Chapin (among which were those involved in the secretaryship of the Faculty), imperatively necessitated further assistance. The same year, accordingly, which established the autonomy of the History department witnessed the creation of a department of Political Science under the care of Professor Royal Brunson Way. For a short time Dr. Way gave assistance in European History; from the outset he has had complete charge of American History, his chair being that of "Political Science and American History."

The third period in the life of "History and Civil Polity" at Beloit began with the untimely death of Professor Chapin in September, 1913. Since that time the three departments emergent in 1907 have lacked the source of unity inherent in Robert Chapin's headship, but have worked together in the bond of the educational aims of the College and in the mutual understanding of men who in one or another way are acquainted with the ideals of their common predecessor.

During substantially the entire time since Mr. Chapin's decease the department of Economics has been successively in charge of Arthur Elliott Suffern (1914–20), Louis Levine (1920–21), and Lloyd Vernor Ballard, a student of Mr. Chapin, connected in different capacities with the staff of the department since 1913, and head of the department since 1921. Between 1913 and 1925, the departmental curriculum, under special influence of contemporary developments in Applied Economics, was enlarged to include courses concerned with the principles underlying business pursuits, and the staff of the department was increased to two men. A faculty action of 1925 contemplates a renewed enrichment of the courses in Sociology, with a regard to the applied aspects of the subject and to analysis of the existent problems of the social order. The staff is now increased to three men on full time.

Political Science at present utilizes the services of two teachers of professorial rank, one of whom is also charged with American History. The growth of the department has been marked by emphasis on International Law and Comparative Government, by deliberate and marked attention to the needs of the individual student, and by a careful relating of instruction within the department to current national and international developments. An outlet for interest awakened in the Political Science and

History departments is afforded by the International Relations Club, with which the heads of the two departments enjoy *ex officio* relations. This organization in a measure corresponds with "Artus," the honorary Economics Society. The Eaton Club also is interested in current social and political problems, but is without departmental affiliation.

The department of History now requires a faculty of three, of which one of the two full professors teaches both Political Science and American History. Courses in American History have stressed the development of the West and, in the spirit of Frederick J. Turner, the story of American sectionalism and the Frontier. The elementary course in European History, in which of late years Mediæval History has given place to General European, attempts to emphasize the perspective of European and American culture and to inculcate such methods of study and such appreciation of form as may be helpful to the work of ancillary departments. The advanced courses are concerned with the English bases of American political life and law, the nature and world-significance of the British Commonwealth of nations, and, through the medium of world classics in translation, some of the chief historical intellectual and social habitudes contributory to modern institutions and problems.

II. The Squier Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy and its Derivatives

The founder of Philosophical and Psychological studies in Beloit College was the Rev. Miles Powell Squier. Mr. Squier accepted the call of the Trustees to a chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the summer of 1850. In the sequel, however, as President Chapin explained in announcing to the College Mr. Squier's death in 1866, "his circumstances at the East and the difficulty, at his

time of life, of adapting himself to the constant work of the classroom" led him to alter his original purpose of making Beloit his home, and to "content himself with spending a few weeks of each year" at the College, "giving instruction in his department both by recitations and by lectures." As a matter of fact, Dr. Squier was unable to visit the College during the three years preceding his death. And thus it came about that a man of notable virility of character, in his day a somewhat important theological author, a chief founder of Auburn Theological Seminary, and a generous donor to the College itself, has been to us a semi-outsider, whose name is seldom linked with those of the fathers of Beloit College.

In July, 1859, the Trustees had called to the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature Rev. James J. Blaisdell. On the failure of Dr. Squier's health, Mr. Blaisdell was in 1864 transferred to the professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mr. Squier becoming Professor-Emeritus. From the death of the founder of the chair in 1866 to his own decease in 1896, Mr. Blaisdell was Squier Professor.

Throughout these years the method of instruction was "recitations from textbooks," and "theoretical and experimental lectures." It was still possible to conduct courses based on the original Greek or Latin, and much of Philosophy and Ethics was involved in the Horace of Freshman year and the Cicero, Xenophon and Plato of the years following. Formal texts were, at different dates, "Whateley's Logic," "Upham's Mental Philosophy," "Hickok's Mind from Consciousness," "Squier's Reason and the Bible," "Hopkins's Evidences of Christianity," and "Butler's Analogy," — which last Professor Blaisdell had taught in his youth as "Assistant Teacher" at Kimball Union Academy, New Hampshire. Some of the above works are food for Olympians, but here it was

the instructor that counted — not his textbooks, nor his weight of assignments, nor, there is just reason to suspect, the preparations of his students.

Unlike Squier, Blaisdell was a Christian philosopher rather than a theologian: "a philosopher," writes his successor, Dr. Tawney, "in the Platonic and perhaps the truest sense of the word, one who specializes in generalizations for the value they have in the organization and control of life." Differing from the relativist and pragmatist, James J. Blaisdell accepted the absolutes. His influence was profound in the town, in the Faculty group, and in intercourse with students outside the classroom. His was the power to convey "clear insight into practical affairs based on reverential conversation with eternal and immutable ideas." More than thirty college classes owed to James J. Blaisdell, seconded by the entire atmosphere of the College, a realizing sense, as they were gifted to receive it, of the abiding worths of the good, the true and the beautiful.

Professor Blaisdell was followed as Squier Professor by Guy Allan Tawney. Mr. Tawney's interests were distinctly metaphysical, but his notable contribution to the department was his impulse to the development of modern Psychology, particularly in those physiological and experimental aspects represented in the epochal "Principles" of James. To the sons of William E. Hale the College owes the inauguration, under Dr. Tawney, of its first Psychological laboratory. Work was done in this laboratory in these early days by Walter Van Dyke Bingham (Beloit '01), recently of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and by Raymond Herbert Stetson, now of the department of Psychology of Oberlin College. Dr. Tawney likewise introduced modern textbooks, and the catalogue reader was at length introduced to Ladd, to James and to Dewey. A better proportion, also, was

attained in the amounts of time devoted to the subjects of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Philosophy. "Evidences" was for the last time a required course in the Catalogue of 1900–01. For several years President Eaton met the senior class in a course in Ethics.

Professor Tawney was in 1906 succeeded by Raymond Herbert Stetson. Analytical, versatile, scholarly in ranges of taste and information quite outside his specialties, devoted to the liberal and cultural orientation of the College, concerned for the welfare of pupils and associates, always friendly, seemingly always at leisure but in reality always at work, and securing his relaxation by change of occupation and by variety of personal contacts, Dr. Stetson stressed his department's development in a conservative manner along the lines of his psychological preference.

When Professor Stetson returned in 1909 to Oberlin, his Alma Mater, Dr. Karl Tinsley Waugh became Squier Professor. Mr. Waugh continued the psychological accentuation of the professorship, employing the laboratory not only to give impetus to Experimental Psychology but to institute the first work of the College with respect to mental testing of Freshmen. Professor Waugh's researches, published by the American Psychological Association in 1916, are regarded as pioneer work in this field. In 1921, at a conference of psychologists in Chicago, the Beloit course in "Advanced Psychology" (in reality "Applied Psychology") was mentioned as the first course in the application of Psychology to the professions to be given in any American college. When the War came it was found that eight or ten of the Government testers of intelligence in the sanitary corps, aviation, and the medical service had been trained in the Beloit psychological laboratory. Dr. Waugh will be remembered by his students and colleagues for his breadth of folklore and other literary interest, and a certain calmness and

aloofness amid life's routine comporting with the philosopher's dedication to Wisdom.

Following Dr. Waugh's resignation in 1919, Dr. John Forsyth Crawford, who had come to the College in 1913 as Professor of Philosophy, and who had been in *de facto* charge of the department since Mr. Waugh's sabbatical absence in 1916, was advanced to the Squier Professorship. Various changes in personnel and in the courses of the old department of Mental and Moral Philosophy, going back as far as Mr. Crawford's own appointment in 1913, had foreshadowed a separation of the departments of Philosophy and Psychology. This differentiation was completed in 1923 with the coming to Beloit as Associate Professor (since 1924, Professor) of Psychology of Dr. Ole Niehuis de Weerdt. The department of Psychology now has a staff of three members, two of whom, however, do most or part of their work in Education or Philosophy.

The aim of the existing instruction in Philosophy is to present the subject as a correlating of the fields of human knowledge and insight, less as a formal *scientia scientiarum* than as a nucleative center for an appreciation of the evolution of attitudes and social habits. Stress is laid on social ethics, and the department seeks to arouse students to a genuine and moral thoughtfulness. The department of Psychology emphasizes less the study of intellectual process, the staple of former days, than a taking stock of the entire development and expression of personality as explicative of human behaviour. Much account is made of the bearing of the subject on the practical promotion of moral welfare and the bettering of the individual and social life. The content of the courses and the general viewpoint have altered in keeping with the times, but fundamentally the goals of the department are related to the understanding of the foundations of the

human spirit and to the furtherance of social welfare as of old.

III. The Modern Languages

A brief required course in French or German is for the first time indicated in the catalogue of 1858–59, but the College utilized the services of teachers belonging in other departments and appointed no special instructor in Modern Languages till 1870. The gentleman then appointed, Mr. Peter Hendrickson (Beloit '67), was the next year advanced to the newly created Harwood Professorship of Modern Languages, and remained in this capacity with the College through the calendar year 1884. Mr. Hendrickson, who was responsible for instruction both in French and German, was a Norwegian, and a man of influence among the Scandinavians of the Northwest. Alumni recall him as a genial and sympathetic teacher. He was highly esteemed by his colleagues. He resigned to become editor of *Skandinaven* in Chicago.

After a brief interval, during two years of which the work in German and French was in charge of Arthur C. Dawson, the College called to the professorship of Modern Languages Calvin Wasson Pearson (1887–1907; Emeritus 1907–17). Dr. Pearson's period witnessed the opening of French to students in the classical as well as in the philosophical course, and the differentiation of the departments of German and French, dating from 1899–1900, the first year of the incumbency of a professorship of "the French Language and Literature," by Charles A. Bacon. Dr. Pearson had taken his doctor's degree at Göttingen in History, and this breadth of preparation enabled him to interpret both French and German literature, but especially German, in the light of the social and historical changes therein embodied. Of Quaker upbringing, Professor Pearson was endeared to students and Faculty alike by his friendliness, his intense moral

earnestness, and his *naïve* blending of acuteness with gentle simplicity.

Professor Pearson's successor in the chair of German is Mr. Henry William Dubee (M. A. Harvard). Professor Dubee's peculiar contribution to the German instruction of the College is his ability to interpret German literature, and notably the writings of Schiller and Goethe, in its deeper metaphysical implications. The department appeals to a considerable number of such students as combine industry with an æsthetic and philosophical turn of mind. Professor Dubee is slowly but steadily restoring the department to the prosperity existing before the inevitable setback incident to the Great War. He had the coöperation for seven years of Frederick J. Menger.

Since the creation of a department of French in 1899, French, and later other Romance languages, have been in various hands. Following Mr. Bacon's death in 1901, the department passed under the charge of a series of instructors till the coming of Mr. George Day Fairfield in 1906. Polished, a citizen of the world, with a wit touched with cynicism, and the first man at Beloit of full technical equipment in the Romance Languages, Professor Fairfield had a strong hold upon the students of the College. His special contribution aside from the strengthening of the courses in French was the introduction of Spanish.

Dr. Charles Edmund Young, Mr. Fairfield's successor, 1911–18, added Italian to the offerings of the department. When Professor Young left Beloit for the University of Iowa, students were being given the opportunity of two years each of Spanish and Italian, in each case from the beginning of sophomore year. It was during Mr. Young's stay at Beloit that the heading "Romance Languages" first appeared in the descriptive portion of the catalogue. Finding the vital traditions of the College eminently

congenial, like his predecessor possessed of competent academic preparation for his work, Professor Young was specially helpful to Beloit by reason of his keen insight into the student mind and his notable sobriety of judgment respecting college affairs.

The department of Romance Languages is now under the leadership of Dr. Henry Herbert Armstrong. The outstanding feature has been the great increase of elections within the department, especially of courses in Spanish. Italian, gradually withdrawn from the offerings of the department, since 1922 has disappeared from the catalogue. Of Spanish four years are offered. The department in 1926–27 possesses a staff of one Professor, two Associate Professors and an instructor. What the future may hold in store for Modern Languages at Beloit or elsewhere will, it is reasonable to suppose, depend upon the relative weight accorded to literary and scientific aims or to other more narrowly utilitarian values, upon the success of language departments in accomplishing their purposes, and upon the view taken by Faculties of the requirements legitimately to be laid upon Modern Languages by other elements in the collegiate curriculum.

(Note: Considerations of space have forced a deletion in the above chapter of references to teachers of varying ranks other than heads of departments, of whom a number are now members of the Faculty. Many of these teachers have been of notable ability, and several after leaving Beloit have won a national reputation. A word of appreciation is also due those heads of the classical departments who have at times borne the weight of instruction in Ancient History. R.K.R.)

XVIII

THE TEACHING OF SCIENCE

By Professor Erastus Gilbert Smith, Ph.D., LL.D.

IT is a significant fact that the founders of Beloit College selected as its motto *Scientia vera cum fide pura.* We may safely assume that "scientia" was not "science" as we know it today, but embodied the whole field of knowledge, of art, literature, philosophy, as well as observations in, and laws of, the natural world. These last are only particular sections of the great field of human thought and research. How such a "true knowledge" would exalt and strengthen "the pure faith"! It is the purpose of this chapter to develop briefly the progress of the College along the lines of science as we commonly understand them as establishing the facts and formulating the laws of the natural world about us.

The College came into existence at the period of the simpler methods which prevailed during the middle of the Nineteenth Century. Teachers of science were few in number even in the largest institutions, laboratories were unknown, apparatus was limited and largely home-made; it was the day of the textbook amplified through illustrated lectures by the teacher. There was no great differentiation into "departments"; men were appointed and served the colleges along diverse lines. The first catalogue of Beloit College for 1849–50 lists on its Faculty, S. Pearl Lathrop, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science, and Rev. Jackson J. Bushnell, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This

continued for four years when Rev. William Porter was added as Acting Professor of Mathematics; in fact, Professor Porter, whose memory is cherished as Professor of Latin, once told the writer that he believed that during those early days he on occasion had taught every subject of the curriculum. Dr. Lathrop having been called to the University of Wisconsin, for the next three years Chemistry and the Natural Sciences were not taught, until in 1857–58 William H. Ward, B.A., served for a single year as tutor in the same, leaving at the close of the year to develop into the distinguished editor of the New York *Independent.*

In 1858 Henry B. Nason, Ph.D., was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences, and rendered distinguished service to the College for eight years, dividing each year between Beloit and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, until 1866 when he was called to give his entire time to the eastern institution. It is significant that such a man as was Professor Nason should become associated with the College in its early days. At a time when very few men were finding their way to the German universities he took his professional training at the University of Goettingen, receiving the degree of Ph.D. He came to Beloit fresh from these studies and addressed himself to the problems of the newly established College. He was unusually well equipped for science work, was a fine organizer and enthusiastic student. During his stay at Beloit he designed many special pieces of permanent apparatus, and assembled quite a large and typical collection of minerals. His interest in the College did not end with his resignation, and to the close of his life he was ever the wise counselor and valued friend.

In 1866 Elijah P. Harris, Ph.D., was appointed to the professorship, but remained for two years only, when he

was called to be Professor of Chemistry at Amherst College, which position he filled until his death in advanced years. Professor Harris was a man of peculiar temperament, but from his inspiring teaching went out scores of men to become in turn teachers in our colleges and universities.

Professor Jackson J. Bushnell, appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy the first year of the College, served continuously for ten years; he served another period of ten years also from 1863 until his death in 1873. Professor Bushnell is not to be measured by the two appointments alone, and his wider contributions to the development of the College are shown elsewhere.

In 1868 the College called James H. Eaton, Ph.D., to be Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences, who remained with the College for eight years until his death. In his going the College suffered a distinct loss: his thorough scholarship, his devotion to college duties, his kindly and courteous manner, and withal his fine Christian character impressed and won the friendship of all. His record is worthy the emulation of any teacher.

It is worth noting that, barring interim adjustments, from almost its beginning down to nearly the present, 1858–1921, the men permanently appointed to the chair of Chemistry, Nason, Harris, Eaton, E. G. Smith, were all graduates of Amherst College, and all received their doctor's degree at the University of Goettingen, Germany, under the immediate supervision of the distinguished chemist and teacher, Geheimrath Professor Fr. Woehler. Such a continuity of service with its uniformity of approach to the science is not without its deep import to the life and development of the College.

The year 1873–74 is of some particular significance in the history of science at Beloit, as in that year the work resolved itself more into departments, foreshadowing the completer differentiation of the later years of expansion

of the College. To Professor Eaton was given Mineralogy, in addition to Chemistry. In that year Thomas C. Chamberlin, M.A., was appointed Professor of Natural History which in the succeeding year became the professorship of Geology, Zoölogy and Botany. The association of Dr. Chamberlin with the College has been vital and significant. Graduating with the class of 1866, he returned as teacher in 1873, assuming those studies heretofore grouped together as the "Natural Sciences," became Professor of Geology in 1880, was Professor *in absentia* on the United States Geological Survey in 1882–83, and lecturer in Geology for three years until his election as President of the University of Wisconsin. In 1902 he was elected to the Board of Trustees of the College, on which Board he has served continuously. Too much cannot be said regarding his long and varied service to the College, and in particular of his contribution to its science work. His scientific accomplishments, his wise helpful counsels and vigorous personality have been an ever-present stimulus to succeeding generations of students and colleagues on the Faculty.

In 1876–77 Physics first appears in place of Natural Philosophy, and in 1879–80, Astronomy.

In 1877 Thomas A. Smith, Ph.D., was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry. During the next years his work varied somewhat, with different years embracing Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, until in 1889 he was made Hale Professor of Mathematics and Physics, which professorship he held until 1914 when he was retired as Professor Emeritus. Professor "T. A." will be recalled by those who knew him as possessed of a strong personality, as one who loved hard work himself and expected and exacted it from his pupils, as one for whom "my duty" was the watchword, and who strenuously endeavored to

live as teacher and individual up to that duty as he understood it. The Faculty may have had those who made more of the amenities of life, but none more sincere and devoted than was he.

During this period of adjustment and better organization of the science work, Goodwin D. Swezey ('73), M.A., served as instructor for three years, resigning in 1880 to become Professor of Science in Doane College, and in 1895 Professor of Astronomy and Meteorology in the State University at Lincoln.

In 1881 Erastus G. Smith, M.A., Ph.D. (Goettingen, 1883), was called to the chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy, later of Chemistry, and remained in active service until 1921 when he was retired as Professor Emeritus. Paul W. Boutwell ('10), Ph.D., appointed Associate Professor of Chemistry in 1920, was made full Professor and head of the department the following year. In 1922 William J. Trautmann, Ph.D., was made Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Associate Professor the following year, and a full Professor the next year.

Rollin D. Salisbury ('81) became Assistant Professor of Geology, Zoölogy and Botany in 1883, Professor in 1884, and Professor of Geology in 1889. For two years he acted as Assistant Geologist on the United States Geological Survey: in 1891 he became Professor of Geography and Geology at the University of Wisconsin; the following year he became Professor of Geography and Geology at the University of Chicago, and later Dean of the Ogden School of Science at the University. Professor Salisbury brought to the College a kindling enthusiasm; he was clear and incisive in manner. Equipped for this work and a skilful teacher, he aroused in turn in his pupils something of his own enthusiasm, and gave to the larger work of the College efficient and enduring service.

In 1888 Hiram D. Densmore ('86), M.A., was ap-

pointed Instructor in Botany and Zoölogy and in 1890 Professor of Botany, which appointment he has held until the present time. Professor Densmore will be remembered not only for the able conduct of his particular department, but for a valued service in developing the curriculum of the College and coördinating it with the work of the secondary schools.

In 1892 George L. Collie ('81), M.A., Ph.D., Harvard, '93, became Professor of Geology on the Alumni Foundation. In 1893 he was appointed Curator of the Logan Museum. Dr. Collie organized the department more fully, widened its scope and diversified its courses. He was ever the skilled teacher and lecturer, kindly and tactful in dealing with his students, and his researches along varied scientific lines fortified his classroom work and brought added prestige to the College. He early became identified with the administrative and executive part of the College, and his valued services as Dean and Acting President are recorded elsewhere. He continued as Professor of Geology until 1923 when he was appointed to the newly constituted chair of Anthropology. Monta E. Wing, Ph.D., was then made Assistant Professor of Geology and two years later full Professor.

In 1879–80, Astronomy is first definitely assigned to the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1884 John Tatlock, Jr., B.A., became Instructor in Mathematics and Astronomy. In 1885 Charles A. Bacon, M.A., was appointed Instructor in Mathematics and Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, and the following year was made full Professor of Astronomy, which position he held until the close of 1898–99 when he became Professor of French Language and Literature. In 1891 George E. Hale, B.S., was appointed non-resident Professor of Astronomical Physics and held such appointment for six years. In 1902 William A. Hamilton, M.S.,

Ph.D., was appointed Instructor in Mathematics and Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, becoming full Professor in 1907. From 1913 Dr. Hamilton by his own preference limited his teaching to Mathematics, until his resignation in 1923. For several years he served the College as Recorder. Never very strong in body, he gave himself unreservedly to the College. Modest and retiring in manner, he won friends for himself inside the College and out. His teaching was characterized by thoroughness reflected in the work of his pupils, and his scientific ideals found expression in the enrichment of the college life.

In 1912 Edward A. Fath, Ph.D., was appointed Assistant Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory. Dr. Fath resigned in January, 1915, to accept the Presidency of Redfield College. In 1915 Eli S. Haynes, Ph.D., was made Associate Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, and in 1917 full Professor. Since Dr. Haynes' resignation in 1923 the Astronomy has been carried by the department of Mathematics.

The differentiation of the Natural Sciences by Dr. Chamberlin in 1874–75, and the subsequent development of Geology and Botany have been traced already; the remaining science, that of Zoölogy, has been subject to more numerous changes in its presentation. John E. Todd, M.A., taught it from 1880–83, Professor Salisbury, 1883–90, David J. Lingle, B.S., Rufus B. McClennon, M.A., and Grant Smith, M.A., for one year each; Professor Densmore until 1901. Jonathan Risser, M.A., was appointed Instructor in 1901 and resigned as Assistant Professor in January, 1912. In 1912 Beverly Waugh Kunkel, Ph.D., was called to the chair of Zoölogy and remained for three years, resigning to assume the headship of the department at Lehigh University. Thomas

W. Galloway, Ph.D., was appointed Professor and assumed his duties with the second semester of 1915–16. On his resignation Clarence L. Turner, Ph.D., became Professor of Zoölogy in 1920, succeeded in 1927 by Fred Davidson, Ph.D. The department of Biology, as well as that of Chemistry, has had, in addition to those in the professorial chairs mentioned above, many instructors for longer or shorter periods, who have left the College carrying with them its fine scientific ideals to become distinguished teachers and research students elsewhere.

On the withdrawal of Dr. T. A. Smith from Physics, Charles A. Culver, Ph.D., was appointed his successor in 1907. Under Dr. Culver's vigorous direction the laboratory work in the department received marked development. During the years 1917–19 he was on leave of absence as Major in the Signal Service during the Great War, after which he resigned, accepting the chair of Physics at his Alma Mater, Carleton College. In 1920 Garvin D. Shallenberg, M.S., was appointed Professor of Physics and remained until 1923, when Vernon A. Suydam, Ph.D., succeeded him.

In this brief *résumé* of the personnel of the science teaching staff of the College, mention might properly have been made of the fine service of others who served for limited periods or to bridge over interim adjustments. In dealing, however, with those particularly identified with the development from the general classification of the sciences of those earlier years into the later well differentiated departments, one cannot but be impressed with the fact of the long service of several of its members. Appointed when yet but young men, they have remained with the College throughout their active lives, giving to it the very best that was in them. They have exalted the province of the teacher, though thereby losing much of the opportunities and pleasure of research and individual

investigations in their chosen fields. Such prolonged service establishes a continuity whose value cannot be overestimated; through it the work of the classroom is unified, the teacher becomes an integral part of the college itself and through such prolonged service the best ideals are fostered and given expression.

An interesting feature of the science work of the College has been the activities of the Faculty and students outside of the regular curriculum. Biological surveys of surrounding territory, inspection of industrial processes on the large scale, visits to large observatories in this section, and geological excursions sometimes of two or three days' duration have been arranged and shared in by classes.

As early as December 16th, 1863, under the stimulus of the energetic and resourceful Professor Nason, a Chemical Society was formed by the juniors and seniors. This society met from time to time for the next three years with special lectures by the professor and papers by the students; but with the resignation of Dr. Nason, the society ceased. Later a Beloit Science Club was established of wider scope, embracing all the science departments of the College, which during later years has become merged into the Chamberlin Science Club, named in honor of Beloit's distinguished alumnus, and meeting regularly from month to month.

The expansion of the several departments has followed increased facilities in buildings and equipment. Originally all of the science departments were crowded into Middle College. In 1881 Smith Observatory was erected; through its fine equipment the marked development of the work in Astronomy was made possible. In the same year the department of Chemistry was transferred to South College, a wooden dormitory which had been rebuilt and fitted for its accommodation. In 1892 a Science

building was erected, through the munificence of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, providing for all of the sciences. Through the generosity of Mr. William E. Hale a fund was established at the same time to meet expenses of its operation.

There are yet in existence at least two pieces of apparatus as old as the College itself: one of them a surveyor's compass and the other an ingenious water-bath designed and made by the late S. T. Merrill. Through provisions by the Trustees and friends apparatus and special equipment for the several departments have been added and increased from time to time, so that facilities adequate for departmental needs have kept pace with the forward movements of the years.

The science work of the College, however, is not to be estimated solely by its Faculty and equipment; the real value of any institution lies in its product. How long is the list of graduates and students from Beloit, stimulated by its science work, who have gone out for noble service as teachers, writers, explorers, geologists, biologists, chemists and engineers, as men and women in varied fields of research, whose earnest and strenuous endeavors have brought honor to themselves and thus to the College. Their activities extend through this and other lands and publications of their researches have been many and voluminous. Sketches of many such students from the College might very properly be added here and some extended reference to what they have accomplished of outstanding merit; but any adequate presentation would carry far beyond the limits set for this chapter. They are a real part of the science work of the College and the substantial worth of that science work through the years is established through them.

XIX

THE LOGAN MUSEUM

By Professor George Lucius Collie, Ph.D., LL.D.

FOR forty years subsequent to its foundation Beloit College successfully carried on cultural, religious and to some extent scientific education, but without provision for the study at first hand of the record of man's life and progress through the long past, as evidenced by his archæological remains.

With the close of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, however, a new possibility opened through a gift to the College by one of its then recently elected Trustees, Mr. Frank G. Logan, of the well-known Rust Archæological Collection which had been exhibited and awarded both prize and bronze medal at the Fair. Professor G. L. Collie was appointed Curator.

During the years since then, through expeditions, gifts and purchases referred to hereafter, the collection has steadily grown until now Beloit ranks in Europe and America among the well-known institutions exhibiting such prehistoric material ranging in age from eoliths to mound builders. The Logan Museum is named for its founder, the one who has endowed it and financed its educational work and its expeditions. The Rust collection became the nucleus around which has gathered the splendid Logan Museum of today. Small in its beginnings, it has grown into one of the most significant, as it is one of the most widely known departments of the College. Out

of these beginnings has developed the department of Anthropology, Beloit being perhaps unique among the colleges of the country in having such a department independent of other college departments, maintained by a separate endowment.

Before Dr. Logan's momentous gift was made to the College, the Museum had been a small, struggling affair, with few specimens, no curator and rarely open to the public. For years there had appeared in the college catalogue a brief paragraph as follows: "The College has a valuable cabinet of minerals, rocks and fossils arranged and labeled for study." Year after year this paragraph either appeared unchanged or was omitted altogether.

Beginning with the year 1893 a full page of the college catalogue was given to the Museum. Of the new collection given by Dr. Logan, the following description was inserted: "A most important contribution to the collections of the Museum has just been made by F. G. Logan of Chicago, an exhibit in American antiquities which was shown at the Columbian Exposition. The collection is the result of the life-work of H. N. Rust of Pasadena, California, and includes nearly three thousand objects, affording a remarkably comprehensive view of American Archæology illustrating the evolution of domestic arts and agriculture. Metatæ, the basket mortar, cooking utensils of stone and clay, stone lamps, axes in many forms, arrow heads, rare obsidian relics, discoidal stones, cinerary urns and many other objects are included in this unique collection."

The following year, 1894, Mr. Logan added a gift of Japanese water color charts by native artists, illustrative of Japanese archæology, with specimens of pottery, stone and bronze implements, and much material from the shell heaps of Nishigahara, Japan. This same year a good collection of material from South America was

added, consisting of perforated stone axes and mortars. Rev. S. D. Peet, class of '51, the well-known archæologist, gave his fine and representative collection to the Museum at this time.

Mr. Logan founded prizes to be awarded for the best student collections made for the Museum. In 1895 Theodore F. Riggs ('98), son of the well-known missionary to the Indians, won the first prize awarded, for his collection of Sioux artifacts which he had gathered personally. He has added greatly to our collection of Cree and Sioux stone artifacts.

After its inception the Museum grew slowly but steadily. In 1898 Mr. Logan made possible extension lectures illustrated by lantern slides, and the archæological work of the Museum was carried out to the schools of the region. In 1899 courses in the Evolution of Man and in Archæology were established in connection with the Museum in order to make the collections better understood and appreciated by college students. These courses have been maintained continuously since that time.

In 1900 the first of the individual gifts from Mrs. Logan was made. This consisted of twenty-three busts of Mexican Indians made from casts and data collected by Professor Frederic Starr of the University of Chicago.

During 1902 and 1903, through purchases made by Mr. Logan, a large collection of Chiriqui pottery from Central America and a large group of Neolithic axes and celts from Denmark and Sweden were added to the Museum. The Scandinavian addition represented a change from the previous policy of the Museum and marks an expansion of the original purpose of the donor of the collections, making the outlook of the Museum world-wide.

In the beginning the plan had been to have the Museum illustrate the work of the American Indian and

more especially of the prehistoric Indian. The collections were largely of stone, copper, pottery, of the Pre-Columbian period. Some extremely valuable collections were made in this direction, notably of copper, of stone axes and celts. The copper collection is the peer of any such assembly yet made by American museums, especially in the choiceness of the specimens and in the large number of different types of artifacts brought together.

A remarkable group of stone axes were collected, probably superior to any other in the world of North American axes. In numbers, in types, in range of size and finish it has not been equalled by any museum. Such collections are of the highest value for purposes of study and comparison.

As the instructional work in connection with the Museum proceeded, it became increasingly evident that a wider range of illustrative material was needed. The archæology of the Indian was interesting but students desired to study archæology of other peoples and to compare it with that of the Indian. The beginning thus made by the purchase of the Scandinavian material, augmented by scattered specimens previously gathered, was the nucleus of the splendid Paleolithic and Neolithic collection of today. In 1904 the Perkins collection was purchased by Dr. Logan and added to the Museum. Mr. Perkins was a pioneer collector in Wisconsin and had the advantage of being able to secure many of the finest pieces ever found in the state. It was especially rich in copper implements and in pipes, ceremonial objects and axes. It was of especial importance because it represented local Wisconsin Archæology. Later Dr. Logan bought the Elkey collection of Wisconsin coppers and the Ellsworth collection of Wisconsin axes. Prior to this time the bulk of the collections had come from the Pueblo region of the Southwest. Now the Museum had become of importance

in its local representations, making it possible to develop a course in Archæology more largely based on Wisconsin material; and it offered valued opportunities to compare the cultures of some of the great Indian groups. All through its history from the beginning to the present the outstanding purpose of the curators has been to bring together a working collection for students. The Museum is preëminently a students' museum. While the interests of the public have been heeded and conserved, yet the Museum must stand forth as a students' laboratory, where the work of earlier peoples can be studied, compared, understood at first hand. During this period the donor of the Museum established funds for the maintenance of the Museum and for the purchase of new collections. From this time on the growth of the Museum has been continuous and rapid. The collections were supplemented as student needs were observed. For example, in 1906 an important collection of Pomo baskets was secured. Implements of stone, wood, shell and bone were gathered to illustrate the primitive use of such materials.

During the college year 1906–07 the Museum was moved from the second floor of Pearsons' Hall of Science to Memorial Hall. This Hall had been used both for library and museum purposes from the time of its completion in 1869 until 1893. That year the Museum was installed in Science Hall, and the vacating of Memorial Hall permitted both floors to be used for library purposes. On completion of the Carnegie library in 1905 the library was transferred to the new building, which left Memorial Hall available and to it was removed the now greatly extended Logan Museum. The building was redecorated and greatly improved, new wall cases installed in order to house to the best advantage the priceless collection. During 1907 a fine series of Cliff Dwellers' relics were given by Dr. Logan and a good series of Ethnological

material illustrating the life and culture of the Winnebago tribe of Wisconsin was added. The growth of the work in the museum classes made it desirable to devote less attention to Archæology and an increasing amount to Ethnology, and this need was in part met by these purchases and those in the years immediately succeeding.

In the college year 1911–12, Mr. Ira M. Buell ('78) was given charge of the Museum and made instructor in Archæology, and for seven years gave most loyal and disinterested service to the arrangement and upbuilding of the collections. In summing up the collections of the Museum in 1914, Mr. Buell made the following interesting statement which may serve to illustrate the great growth of the Museum in the twenty-one years of its history. "The Logan Museum, comprising one of the largest collections of aboriginal artifacts in America, fills all available space in Memorial Hall. These artifacts, numbering about 100,000 specimens, occupy about 4,000 feet of floor and wall space. The material is grouped in fourteen schedules. Of these the flints number between 40,000 and 50,000, grooved axes 1,200, 900 celts, 600 special and ornamental forms, 400 hammer and mealing stones. The copper artifacts number 950. Of pottery there are 1,200 pieces, representing Mexican, Californian and Pueblo ware, the work of the Mississippi Valley and Mound Builders, of the Chiriqui, the primitive Japanese and other cultures."

In 1915 Mr. Buell was instrumental in securing a great deal of local material from the vicinity of Beloit, a valuable collection of shell artifacts from Florida and numerous articles from the mounds of central Tennessee. In 1916–17 a unique and extensive collection of Peruvian pottery was presented to the Museum by Mrs. Logan, and through the good offices of her cousin, Dr. Goding, United States Consul General at Guayaquil, a splendid collection of

material from Ecuador was secured. The following year Mr. Logan added an important collection of pottery effigy forms from Colombia. With the acquisition of this gift Mr. Buell's services with the Museum ended, and Dr. Collie was reappointed curator and has continued in office since that time.

Students who have taken courses in Archæology have often been of service to the Museum in securing valuable addition to it by their own efforts or through their friends, and the museum collections have in this way been considerably enlarged and strengthened. Two graduates deserve special mention for their efforts in this direction. Eric Jacobsen of 1919, of Pierre, South Dakota, has during his spare time made extensive collections on old village sites of the Cree Indians along the Missouri River in southeastern South Dakota. Mr. Jacobsen has given the Museum a large and representative collection of this material. The other donor is Theodore Miles of '18, who while doing exploratory work in Venezuela for an oil company obtained a representative collection from the friendly Macoa, Rio Negro, Yrapa and Trosco tribes. At the risk of his own life and with the loss of two of his carriers he also obtained a notable collection from the hostile Motilone tribe. This group has always resented white interference and has successfully repelled white invasions, hence little is known about their culture. The collection made by Mr. Miles is probably the only one ever brought out from the Motilone country and is therefore of unique importance and significance.

In 1912 Mrs. Logan established a prize to be awarded to the young woman of the College who should present the best thesis on some subject connected with the Evolution of Man. This prize, which has now been opened to the men of the College, has stimulated much interest in this important field.

Through the munificence of Dr. and Mrs. Logan a chair of Anthropology in connection with the Logan Museum was founded in 1923. The endowment is known as the George L. Collie Foundation, named by the donors in honor of the curator of the Logan Museum. Since the establishment of the chair, courses in Ethnology and the Evolution of Man have been added to the curriculum. As the course on the Evolution of Man was developed it was found to be of great importance to illustrate the stages of man's advance by specimens of his handiwork. To this end Dr. Logan has financed, through the Museum, two different expeditions to Europe and North Africa during the past two years. In 1924 the assistant curator, Mr. A. W. Pond ('18), visited numerous European museums and several of the sites where remains of prehistoric man have been found and secured a large and valuable collection of both Paleolithic and Neolithic material. Among other notable articles secured were a necklace of the Aurignacian age made of ivory of the mammoth reindeer antler and pebbles. It represents the earliest beginning in this form of art. It is possibly from fifty to seventy-five thousand years old, and is a priceless and unique relic of the early Cro-Magnon people. In addition some of the rock engravings of the Dordogne district of France were secured. These represent the animal sketches made by these remarkable artists, the Magdalenians, well named "The Paleolithic Greeks." Engravings of horses, reindeer, ibex and other prehistoric animals are represented.

These collections proved to be of such moment that the Curator of the Museum and Mr. Pond in 1925 visited France and Algeria on a collecting tour and obtained a large amount of Paleolithic material, both from France and Algeria. This same year Dr. Logan financed an expedition into the Sahara, of which Mr. Pond ('18) and

Mr. W. B. Tyrrell ('06) were members. From the Museum's own site at Les Eyzies an exceedingly valuable and unique collection of bone and stone implements has been secured by Messrs. Collie and Pond. The material includes a striking necklace with teeth of the cave bear for pendants, beautifully carved bone harpoons, also spear heads and needles and pins, all of bone, numerous stone drills, polishing stones, scraper and even color-palettes used in their painting.

In connection with these valuable collections obtained from European and African sites, the crowning achievement was the presentation by Mr. and Mrs. Logan in 1925 of twelve mural paintings illustrative of man's development from the earliest times. These masterly and colorful murals which adorn the walls of the Museum are the work of Mr. John W. Norton of the Chicago Art Institute. The paintings show stages in the ongoing of prehistoric man in the old world and of the Indian in the new. In wall cases below each mural are placed specimens illustrating the culture of the period each represents. This unique idea, suggested by Mrs. Logan, aids greatly in an understanding of the whole subject. The murals were dedicated in the presence of a notable gathering at Commencement time, 1925. At these exercises President Maurer presided. Mr. Charles E. Brown, chief of the Wisconsin State Historical Society Museum, represented the museums of Wisconsin, and Mr. Ralph Linton of the Field Museum represented the museums of Illinois, each giving an address. Dr. L. E. Holden, Vice President of the College, presented the paintings on behalf of Dr. and Mrs. Logan, as they were unable to be present; Dr. G. L. Collie, the Curator, accepted them, while Mr. Norton, the artist, explained the development of the design and purpose of the murals as they were originated and worked out by him.

The possibilities in North Africa are so boundless and of such promise that Dr. Logan and the Board of Trustees of the College have devoted fifteen thousand dollars annually for five years to prosecute Paleolithic and Neolithic investigations in Europe and Africa by the Museum. The work is now being organized, and it is believed it will result in greatly extending our knowledge of early man in these two areas, and that it will bring to the Museum a worthy and lasting reputation as a research institution. Funds have been set aside for the publication of the results of the museum investigations in the form of Logan Museum Bulletins. It is also believed as a result of these investigations that very large additions will be made to the collections of the Museum, causing it to rank as the most important one in the country in European and African prehistoric remains. In the winning of this signal leadership in the educational world, the Museum will always owe a debt of gratitude to its founder for his unvarying loyalty, foresight and generosity.

XX

GREEK DRAMA. PUBLIC SPEAKING. GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES

Greek Drama

THE Greek dramas given in English at Beloit have been a distinctive and delightful feature of college life. It is an interesting fact, but one that is hardly surprising in view of the vitality and resourcefulness of classical instruction here, that within the past forty years there have been a larger number of presentations of the Greek dramas in English at Beloit than anywhere else in America.

The hope that Professor Wright would give in this chapter a somewhat detailed account of these presentations has been to our deep sorrow frustrated; only a brief sketch of them is here given, based in part upon memoranda which Dr. Wright had furnished, from which all of the quotations that follow are taken. The first four, as he says, "were scholarly class-readings of original translations given without costume, scenery or action — perhaps all the more worthy of the College in that simple form as directed and arranged by Professor Emerson." All of the plays in the entire series were given in translations made by the students.

The first was the Antigone of Sophocles, "given in 1885 in the geology room (now part of the treasurer's office) in Middle College, with accompanying essays on the Greek drama. The sophomores of Rockford College were invited."

The second was the Eumenides of Aeschylus, in 1886. This and the two following ones were given in the old Chapel. "The leading rôle, that of Orestes, was taken by L. E. Holden of '88. At the conclusion, accompanying the versified words of the exodus, set to a hymn tune, the visiting sophomores from Rockford rose from their front seats and marched down the aisle, as representing the furies passing down to their cavern shrine at the foot of the Areopagus hill!"

The third, in 1887, was the Prometheus of Aeschylus, with H. E. Bomsteen of '88 bound on the platform as Prometheus.

As the fourth the Seven Against Thebes of Aeschylus was presented in 1888, with A. E. Matheson of '90 as Antigone, B. B. Jackson ('90) as Eteocles and C. H. Sedgwick ('90) as Ismeme.

The first of the long series under Professor Wright's direction was the Alcestis of Euripides in 1889, "given at the quarry up the river; rudely costumed in shawls and sheets; a picnic audience about equal in number to the performers. As E. J. Evans ('91) was unable to appear in his rôle as Heracles, the instructor took his place."

In 1890 the Antigone was "given to a parlor audience in the home of Professor Pearson on Church Street; J. G. Dudley ('92) was Antigone," A. P. Ball ('92) Ismeme, W. A. Whitcomb ('92) Creon, and T. S. Morgan ('92) Tiresias.

In 1892 the Iphigenia Among the Taurians of Euripides was "given to an invited audience in the home of President Eaton. A. E. Fraser ('94) was Iphigenia; Fred Staff ('94) was the barbaric King Thoas with a foreign brogue!" P. F. Rogers ('94) was Orestes and W. L. Belt ('94) Pylades.

In 1893 the Alcestis was given "at Science Hall; the first use ever made of that auditorium. C. W. Wood

('95) was Heracles, G. F. Grassie ('95) Alcestis. John S. Lewis (with '95) took the pathetic part of the maid servant of Alcestis. Lewis, son of Dr. J. S. Lewis of '66, was the first former Beloit student to lose his life in the Great War, at the battle of the Somme, November 18, 1916. He had enlisted in the English army." O. M. Grove ('95) was Admetus and C. J. Windsor ('95) Apollo.

The Antigone was given at Science Hall in 1894, A. M. Hull ('96) taking the part of Antigone and G. F. Loomis ('96) King Creon.

The Oedipus Rex of Sophocles in 1895 was "the first play given at the Opera House with tickets at public sale. All the seats were sold in one hour. The drama was given two nights in Beloit and later in Central Music Hall, Chicago, on the present site of the Marshall Field store. Charles Wood's ('95) rendering of this most difficult rôle of Oedipus was greeted with tears as well as with bursts of applause. The chorus of men's voices had the simple Greek accompaniment of five flutes playing in unison." H. W. Rose ('96) was Creon, G. F. Loomis ('96) Jocasta, H. F. Smith ('97) the Priest of Zeus and A. A. Amy ('96) Tiresias.

In 1896 the Electra of Euripides, with L. R. Moore ('98) as Electra, F. B. McCuskey ('98) Orestes, L. C. Childs ('98) Pylades, and H. P. Hinckley ('98) Clytemnestra. "In the closing scene the *Dei ex machina* suddenly appearing in the heavens were really P. H. Ralph ('98) and J. M. Davis ('98)."

In 1897, Iphigenia Among the Taurians. G. R. Powers ('99) was Iphigenia, R. F. Lyman ('99) Orestes, G. F. Kuentzel ('99) Pylades, and F. Hagens ('99) King Thoas. "W. H. McMaster ('99), now United States Senator, and W. A. Rowell ('99) had prominent chorus parts."

In 1898 the Alcestis. "As G. S. Hebberd ('00) who had prepared the lines of the Alcestis character fell ill just

before the date of the play, Charles Winter Wood ('95) came up from Chicago and took Mr. Hebberd's place." H. R. Mussey ('00) was Admetus, L. C. Pollock ('00) Apollo, C. W. Watt ('00) Thanatos, J. L. Whitney ('00) Pheres.

In 1899 the Antigone. H. R. Mussey ('00) was Antigone, R. L. Rogers ('00) Ismeme, F. G. Ensign ('00) Tiresias. "R. L. Lyman ('99) was King Creon, von Ogden Vogt ('01) put much humor into the part of the guardsman. Mendelssohn's music for Antigone was rendered by a large chorus under the direction of Professor B. D. Allen." This was the first of the plays in which all of the college classes took part.

In 1900 the Iphigenia at Aulis, with A. F. Beaubien ('02) as Iphigenia and E. S. Merrill ('02) as King Menelaus. "Women appeared for the first time in the Greek play series, forming the chorus of Mycenae women."

In 1901 the Electra of Sophocles, with O. E. Maurer ('03) as Orestes, A. C. Bushnell ('03) Electra, R. C. Peck ('03) the old tutor, R. L. Schadel ('03) Chrysothermes, T. B. Lathrop ('03) Clytemnestra, T. B. Thompson ('03) Aegisthus, C. A. Emerson ('03) Pylades. "In this play for the first time Beloit experimented with the 'raised stage.' "

In 1902 the Frogs of Aristophanes, with Irving Maurer ('04) as Heracles; "perhaps the first Greek comedy given in America in English translation. E. P. Kepple ('03) as Dionysus, sang the Brex ek ek kex with a roar that drowned out the whole chorus of frogs. Frog costumes were furnished by the Frog-in-Throat Company of Philadelphia."

In 1903, Oedipus Rex, "with the music composed by Professor Payne of Harvard University, under Professor Tyler's direction." O. E. Maurer ('03) was Oedipus, R. L. Schadel ('03) Jocasta, W. L. Ferris ('05) Creon, W. R. Spensley ('03) Tiresias.

In 1905 Iphigenia Among the Taurians. "An all-college play with music composed by Professor Tyler. Women for the first time in the Beloit series were given important speaking parts." Stella B. Treadwell ('07) was Iphigenia, E. R. Burke ('06) Orestes, C. W. Boardman ('07) Pylades, T. E. Mills ('05) King Thoas, and Natalie Thornton ('08) Athena.

In 1908 the Alcestis, with H. A. Arnold ('09) as King Admetus, Natalie Thornton ('08) Alcestis, E. C. Porter ('09) Heracles, W. D. Wolleson ('09) Thanatos, F. J. Platt ('08) Apollo, F. W. Traner ('08) Pheres, and Edith Emery ('09) wife of Pheres.

In 1911 the Electra, with June Baker ('12) as Electra, C. P. Currier ('14) Orestes, W. C. Wade ('11) Pylades, R. K. Entrikin ('13) Aegisthus, Frances Hartman ('12) Clytemnestra, Lydia Lewis ('13) Chrysothermis. "Miss Baker sang the solos of Electra with pathetic charm."

In 1916 the Antigone. Laura Tracy ('16) was Antigone, Elwyn Evans ('16) King Creon, Ethel Jones ('16) Ismeme, Margaret Weirick ('16) Eurydice, E. E. Carlson ('16) Haemon, C. C. Habberstad ('16) Tiresias.

In 1925 the Alcestis. "The first out-of-door Beloit Greek play given with the background of the Library columns." Dorothy H. Flinn ('27) was Alcestis, John Frost ('25) Admetus, D. V. Barnes ('26) Heracles, C. H. Schryver ('26) Thanatos, and C. H. Pierce ('25) Apollo.

Such a cataloguing of these plays can hardly even suggest the uniqueness of the experience of sharing, under the creative leadership of Professor Wright, the translation of the Greek text, the preparation of the drama for presentation and the actual giving of the plays. For all who took part it was a veritable new birth of literary and dramatic consciousness, by which the whole of life was permanently enriched and deepened. All who witnessed the plays shared in a measure the same uplifting experience.

Public Speaking

A marked degree of interest in public speaking has been characteristic of Beloit from its earliest years. Given a Faculty with a large proportion of men of clear thought and strong convictions, some of them of unusual persuasiveness and force in public speech, with students keenly interested in vital national and international questions, and instruction in speaking which, disfavoring adornments and devices of oratory, has insisted upon vigorous thought embodied in forcible English, and one may expect good public speaking as the normal self-expression of the various processes of college training.

In the old days at Beloit the weekly public rhetorical exercise at one-thirty on Wednesday afternoons was a required exercise for the four college classes, at which every man must present his carefully prepared thought some three times during the year. Not infrequently addresses were given here, especially by upper classmen, which have lingered long in the memory of those who heard them. The Alethean and Delian societies held weekly debates separately, and united three times a year through their Archæan Union in well attended Archæan debates held in the First Congregational church, the speakers being usually sophomores. In the sixties and seventies there was also an annual Prize Debate, a more formal affair in which the participants were upper classmen.

During the College's first half-century the "Junior Exhibition," derived from Yale, was an institution of the Beloit life. It was held at the First church usually in early winter, each member of the junior class presenting an "oration." Its rather formal character was often lightened, though without the consent of the Faculty or the class, by the appearance of a mock program, usually witty and always disconcerting, in which the members of the class and their intellectual efforts were jocosely repre-

sented. In the nineties the exhibition passed out of existence. For some years longer, all of the graduating class spoke on the Commencement platform before receiving their degrees. When increasing numbers made even brief addresses from all impossible, a few representative members of the class, chiefly those of highest rank in scholarship and those having specially excelled in public speaking, gave addresses followed by the more extended Commencement address of an invited speaker. The Class Day exercises at Commencement grew in interest and importance.

The prize for extemporaneous speaking, established by Rev. Walter Rice of the class of 1862, led to the offering of a course in extemporaneous speaking which affords valuable preparation for public address.

As non-resident instructors J. R. J. Anthony and E. M. Booth (Yale '63) gave training to college speakers from 1884 to 1891. With the coming in 1891 of Professor L. E. Holden (Beloit '88) the department of Public Speaking gained a recognized place in college instruction which it has consistently maintained. During Professor Holden's term of service, 1891 to 1899, later under the temporary but effective direction of W. A. Rowell (Beloit '99), P. B. Kennedy (Beloit '05), E. C. Porter ('09) and others, and throughout the activities of Assistant Professor C. D. Crawford, LL.B., from 1911 to 1920, there was a noteworthy development of intercollegiate debating which is still actively and successfully carried on, and a remarkable leadership was attained in intercollegiate oratory.

An Interstate Oratorical Association had been organized in 1873, including four universities and three colleges, Beloit being one of the number. At the contest in 1875, the second honor was awarded to the representative of Beloit. Later the universities which were originally members formed an association of their own, and the college association was enlarged until it now includes about one

hundred colleges and universities in twelve states of the Interior, from Ohio and Michigan to Nebraska and Kansas.

In the Interstate Contest of 1886 the first place was won by Beloit. During the period from 1888 to 1917 Beloit attained first rank in these contests seven times and once tied for first, and was awarded second rank four times, far surpassing the record of any other of the associated colleges. In the annual contests of the Wisconsin Oratorical Association from its organization in 1874 until 1917, each college being represented by two speakers, Beloit won first place thirty times and second place twenty-six times, the largest number of firsts awarded during these years to any other college being five, and of seconds, nine.

The following is the list of Beloit's first and second honors at the Interstate Contests.

First Honors

Edward C. Ritsher ('86), at Lawrence, Kansas, May, 1886; subject, "Conservatism an Essential Element of Progress."

John H. Kimball ('93), at Columbus, Ohio, May, 1893; "The Judgment of History."

Rollo L. Lyman ('99), at Lincoln, Nebraska, May, 1899; "The Altruism of American Expansion."

Oscar E. Maurer ('03), at St. Paul, Minnesota, May, 1902; "The Genius of the Reformation."

Irving Maurer ('04), at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1903; "The German Monarchist."

Walter L. Ferris ('05), at Notre Dame, Indiana, May, 1904; "Savonarola."

Lloyd D. Heth ('08), at Albion, Michigan, May, 1908; "The Empire Builder."

Oscar A. Ahlgren ('15), at Galesburg, Illinois, May, 1915; "A Nation under the Lash."

Garfield V. Cox ('17), tied for first place, at Fairfield, Iowa, May, 1916; "The Challenge of the War."

Second Honors

George T. Foster ('75), at Galesburg, Illinois, June, 1875; "British Rule in India."

Daniel M. Kellogg ('84), at Minneapolis, Minnesota, May, 1883; "The Saxon Element in Civilization."

Henry M. Hyde ('88), at Greencastle, Indiana, May, 1888; "The Defender of the Constitution."

James A. Blaisdell ('89), at Grinnell, Iowa, May, 1889; "Riot and Revolution."

Charles Winter Wood ('95), at Galesburg, Illinois, May, 1895; "The Better Personality."

Ching Ye Tang ('18), at Northfield, Minnesota, May, 1917; "The Cycle of Civilization."

Greek Letter Societies, and Others

Early in the history of Beloit, Greek Letter Societies found place in the college life. First one, then two others, later one by one several have come into the College. When women became established in the life of Beloit, it was natural that they should desire their corresponding organizations; and permission for the coming in of their Greek Letter Societies was accorded.

The advantages and disadvantages of these societies have been often discussed and need not be dwelt upon here. While it would be unreasonable to expect that the advantages only would manifest themselves in Beloit, it is a pleasure to record the conviction that with rare and temporary exceptions the fraternities — using the word generically to include the women's organizations also — have honestly striven to be serviceable elements in the life of the College, oftentimes giving themselves with heartiness to the working out of plans for the advantage of

the institution as a whole. Their fraternal bonds are links with the College itself and render the return of their graduates more truly a home-coming. The sense of responsibility on the part of their alumni members for the character and welfare of their undergraduates is one of the most encouraging features of their life and one capable of further helpful development.

In the fraternities, as in all functions of the College, the inspiring hope for the future lies in the conscious development of the sense of corporate life and responsibility, every part of the College recognizing its obligation to every other part and training itself to make sacrifices of its own advantages and conveniences when needful for the common well-being. The possibilities of service of the fraternities to the whole life of the College, under such conditions, have hardly more than begun to be realized.

The new freshman dormitories for men, which may be expected to prove of great value to the entire student body by promoting class unity and all-college loyalty, should also be of distinct advantage to the fraternities by affording them the opportunity of knowing the college record of under classmen before electing them to membership. If the fraternities establish the precedent of pledging only such as have manifested substantial character and adequate scholarly ambition, they have it in their power to reinforce the best ideals of Beloit and to sustain and enhance its reputation in the commonwealth of scholars.

The following is a list of the Greek Letter fraternities with the dates of the granting of their charters at Beloit. Beta Theta Pi, 1860; Phi Kappa Psi, 1881; Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1915; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1917; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1917; Tau Rho, 1922. The corresponding organizations of the young women are: Pi Beta Phi, 1919; Kappa Delta, 1920; Delta Gamma, 1922; Delta Delta Delta, 1925.

Various other societies, scientific, sociological, journalistic, forensic and literary, all of them serviceable in the life of the College, have been spoken of in earlier chapters. In 1926 Pi Tau Epsilon, a local fraternity in education, and a chapter of Phi Sigma Iota, national honorary Romance Language Fraternity, were established.

In past years some organizations approximating the characteristics of the Greek Letter Societies, such as the McNilouma Club and the Dew Drop Inn, have been of value to their members and contributory to college well-being. At the present time Alpha Nu Omega among non-fraternity men and the Campus Club of non-sorority women are of distinct worth and promise as instrumentalities of friendship and service. The ideal for Beloit would seem to be strong fraternity and non-fraternity groups existing side by side in friendly coöperation, all of them with conscious purpose promoting not only their own interests but also the inclusive welfare of the entire College in scholarship, in character and in varied culture.

XXI

ATHLETICS

By Professor George Carpenter Clancy, M.A.

THE history of the development of athletics and of a definite system of physical training for all students at Beloit College is a story of a natural and unconscious growth. All of the older institutions of learning in our country passed through a period of trial and error. During the first half-century of Beloit's life there could be no anticipation of the large place which amateur sport occupies in colleges today; the changes which were made from time to time were attempts to meet, in as effective a way as possible, the demands of immediate conditions.

In the early period of Beloit's history, perhaps to the nineties, there were no organized athletics. Games were played on the campus, with baseball as the chief interest. Football was only gradually coming into popularity, and basketball was unknown. There has come down to us of the later days a glorious tradition of a baseball team known as the "Beloit Olympians," a wonderful group of players which flourished from 1866 to 1868. Like the Potsdam Giants of Frederick William I, they were of heroic size, all but two of the players being six feet tall, and several six feet and two inches. A number of them had served in the Civil War. They played college and professional teams in Wisconsin and Illinois with great success — Rockford, Freeport, Watertown, Madison and Milwaukee.

For two years the "Olympians" hardly tasted defeat, and were even victorious over the "Cream Citys," the Milwaukee team which claimed the state championship. More than half a century ago the "Olympians" passed into history, but the story of their deeds is still recounted.[1]

The north campus of the College afforded an admirable playground. Chapin Hall and Pearsons Hall of Science were not erected until the early nineties, so that the available space was much larger than at present. One wonders if the windows of classic Middle College were not frequently endangered by some aspiring home-run hero, but it is said that the less lively ball then in use minimized the risk. For fifty years after Beloit's founding it is probable that the campus was alive with group games, which, a generation later, came under definite supervision, and assumed the more pretentious title, "intramural athletics."

Between the eighties and nineties track athletics began to receive attention. Some of the events appear curious to us today. Not only were throwing the baseball, and the hop, step and jump, included in the programs, but bicycle races with distances all the way from one-half mile to five miles were listed, as well as boat races on the Rock River. The annual Field Day was a great occasion for both town and gown.

An annual event of no mean importance for several years was the Faculty-Senior baseball game in June, a

[1] "The team reached its highest glory in '67 and '68. Those were the days when Captain Tuttle stood behind the bat and caught the underhand curves of pitcher Cochran, of Delavan; when Barrows held down first base; Town second base, — he was six feet two inches in height, and could pull down the very stars; Milo Jones third base; Bicknell or Charles Salmon short stop; when Chadwick, Carpenter and Pullan never allowed a fly ball to escape them, for their hands seemed to form a large basket into which the ball was sure to fall. . . . The only word that describes their success adequately is that they were invincible." — *Round Table,* May 22, 1895. The original form of the name of this team is the "Olympians," not "Olympics," as it has later been styled.

contest in which the Faculty exhibited a prowess unsuspected by those who came to scoff. One score recorded (let us presume that there were others like it!) brings warmth today to the professorial heart: Faculty 10; Seniors 8!

During the winter of 1889–90 Glenn Plumb, then an upper classman at Oberlin, later nationally known as the author of the "Plumb Plan" for railroad control, did service at Beloit as gymnasium instructor.

In the early nineties, in addition to the hard-fought class games, there are records of definite schedules in both football and baseball in the so-called "Western League." The league comprised Northwestern University (often spoken of as Evanston), Racine College, Lake Forest, the University of Wisconsin, and Beloit. Teams outside the league were also played, but the list of their players was likely to be glaringly unrepresentative, and suspicion and friction were frequent.

These years of the early nineties saw some disappointing seasons. Football, following its great vogue in the East, was becoming more and more popular. Beloit had played with high credit the various university teams, but a change in the rules allowed the insertion of substitutes at any point of the game. Beloit, a small college, was limited in the number of her athletes, and though her first eleven men were frequently as good as the first eleven men of the university teams, she had no substitutes to face the fresh reserves which Wisconsin and Northwestern could put in at will. Moreover, no system of coaching or of financial support had been worked out. Until the fall of 1893, Beloit had no paid resident coaches. The previous year had been a disastrous one in football, Beloit scoring only 8 points against 98 for her opponents. "Beloit needs coaching!" was the cry. The alumni gave financial aid, and with contributions from other sources

enough money was raised to employ a resident director of athletics, Mr. Ahlward, from Harvard University. In the fall of that year, Beloit scored 144 points, her opponents 64. The new system had justified itself. In the following year John W. Hollister came to the College as instructor in physical culture and coach of out-of-door athletics, with a salary paid by Faculty, alumni, and students. Mr. Hollister at the time of his appointment was studying law at the University of Michigan, and pitching for the University baseball team. At Williams, his own college, he had played football and baseball for four years, and had been ranked by *Harper's Weekly* as the third college pitcher of the country. That fall, under the direction of Mr. Hollister, the football team defeated its old rival, Northwestern University, and was definitely superior to the college teams of its own class. Games were lost only to the great university teams.

The erection of new buildings having in a measure closed the College grounds to athletic sports, ample space for the playing of games had been provided in 1891 through the purchase of a field of sixteen acres lying one-half mile east of the campus. Later the purchase price of the field and an endowment for its maintenance was provided by Beloit's ever loyal friend, Mr. Frank G. Logan, and the field was named Hancock Field in honor of Mrs. Logan. In 1925 Mr. Logan made possible the erection of an iron fence about the entire field and an attractive gateway.

The spring of 1895 saw a victorious baseball team for Beloit. The culminating point of the season was reached in the defeat of the University of Wisconsin on May 11, by the score of 9 to 5. Mr. Hollister, the coach, pitched, this being permissible under the rules. Enthusiasm over the victory, at the College and in the town, was at a high pitch. It was the wish of all that Mr. Hollister should

return as coach the following year, 1895–96, and he accepted the appointment. Later, however, it seemed best to him that he should return to the University of Michigan to complete his law course. In his place, his brother, Charles M. Hollister, familiarly known as "Doc" Hollister, was secured. He also was a graduate of Williams College, but was at this time a student at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, and captain of the baseball team. Mr. Hollister served as Beloit coach for over three years, 1895 to 1898, and in these years the College continued its excellent record, though playing exacting schedules with neighboring colleges and universities. Sentiment was gradually growing against the playing of coaches, and there was, in general, an effort toward purer athletics. It was not, however, until "conferences" of the colleges were formed, and rules drawn up and printed, that definite eligibility standards were established. Professionalism, harmful alumni interference, the offering of financial inducements to athletes, and the playing of low-scholarship students, were evils not to be got rid of in a day by any of the colleges. Beloit, recognizing the unfortunate effects of such practices, early set her ideals high, and sought to keep her record clean.

The financial support of the teams was a constant problem. There was no reliable source of income, even from the games themselves. The athletic field was not fenced in, and a squad of police was necessary to keep the "dead-heads" from swelling the crowd. The annual subscriptions for athletic support were subject to waves of enthusiasm and despondency. When, finally, in 1897, a definite athletic fee was fixed for all students, greater stability was possible. Also, in 1896, an important step had been taken. All of the athletics of the College were placed under the direction of a Board of Control; efficiency and economy were thus secured. Among the colleges

of the Middle West, Beloit was one of the first to employ a resident athletic director and to organize her athletics under an effective system. In November of 1898 Charles Hollister resigned to become coach at Northwestern. The following spring John Hollister returned to Beloit to coach baseball, and continued as athletic director of all sports until 1904. Beloit played an exacting schedule which included Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Indiana, Chicago, Oberlin, Purdue and Illinois, and the final record showed noble victories as well as hard-fought defeats. Beloit's accomplishment in the field of baseball during these years is a cause of wonder and pride. W. H. McMaster of '99, now in the United States Senate, did consistent work as catcher for three years until his graduation. In the gymnasium today there are sixty-seven baseballs, each one representing a victory over a university team. Repeatedly, Wisconsin, Northwestern and Illinois, and once Michigan on her home field in the spring of 1899 by a score of 4 to 1, went down to defeat. Perhaps the golden age of Beloit's athletics was the period of 1896–1902. Baseball continued good until 1906.

In the nineties Beloit led in tennis in college circles, winning quite consistently in the dual meets with the University of Wisconsin held each spring in both Madison and Beloit. Allen Eaton of '99 won the singles from the University of Wisconsin for several years, and in 1899 won the state championship at a tournament which included college and university players and also tennis and athletic clubs.

During the early years of the new century, track athletics began to receive more and more attention. It was in these years that Edward S. Merrill of '02 came into prominence. He is probably the greatest athlete in Beloit's history, being equally good in track-work and football. In the football game with Chicago University

in 1901, the score at the middle of the second half was 17 to 0 against Beloit. Then, within a few minutes, while Merrill was supported by excellent Beloit interference Beloit made two touchdowns and a goal from the field, tying the score. It was the track coach, Harry Gill, who deserves the credit of developing Merrill as a sprinting star. In the "Big Ten" meet of 1902 Beloit scored 18 points. Merrill won the 440-yard dash in 49 and 2/5 seconds, also the 220-yard dash, and placed in both the hammer-throw and the shot-put. In a national all-round individual amateur championship, in the spring of 1903, Merrill ran the 100 yards in 9 and 4/5 seconds, the 220 yards in 21 and 2/5 seconds, the 440 yards in 49 and 2/5 seconds, put the shot 44 feet, threw the hammer 152 feet, broad-jumped 21 feet, high-jumped 5 feet, 7 inches, and ran the mile under five minutes — a remarkable performance.

In track and basket ball Walter Strong of '05 and "Nat" Miles of '11 were prominent. The latter had the distinction of serving as captain of the football, baseball and track teams, and of election to Phi Beta Kappa.

Very early in her history Beloit had made attempts toward the establishment of a system of required physical education. The first note is sounded in the catalogue of 1873–74. "The gymnasium recently erected will be finished as soon as practicable, and furnished with facilities for the exercise of the students, arrangements for which will be systematized under the direction of the Faculty." The gymnasium referred to was a frame building, and offered whatever facilities the College possessed until the erection of Smith Gymnasium in 1904. When Emerson Hall was built in 1898 as a dormitory for the young women who had recently been admitted to the College, a gymnasium was provided for their use on the third floor, with complete apparatus for exercise. Though

physical training had been required at Beloit for a considerable period, and was materially strengthened by the employment of a resident instructor from 1894, a high quality of work in the department was not possible until Smith Gymnasium, with all its modern equipment, including later a swimming-pool, became available.

In 1908 the position of athletic director was given further recognition by being placed upon an endowment called the Brewster Foundation, in recognition of its founder of the class of '54, and Dana M. Evans came to fill the position as Assistant Professor of Physical Training. He remained at Beloit until 1917. Coach Evans, aside from his interest in gymnasium work and particularly in wrestling, did much to develop basket ball, a game which after its introduction at Beloit in 1903 had rapidly been growing popular as an indoor sport. Coach Evans laid the foundation for Beloit's excellent record in this game. He took over one by one, at the request of the administration, the various athletic activities, bringing them up steadily until in 1910–11 our teams held the college championship for Wisconsin in football, baseball, basket ball and track athletics, and for Illinois in track, baseball and tennis. Baseball was receiving less and less attention among the colleges as the years went by. Under Coach Evans, Beloit's record in football was creditable. Added help was given the instructor by the employment of a special coach in football. When Coach Evans was called to Northwestern as assistant athletic director, O. B. Littick became his successor, and remained as coach at Beloit until 1920. In that year Thomas E. Mills (Beloit '05) was asked to return to his Alma Mater to take charge of the physical training work. In Coach Mills' six years Beloit won two mid-west college championships in football, and three mid-west college championships in basket ball. In the latter sport Beloit went through three seasons

without defeat in the mid-west college conference or state. Forty-two games were played, and all but two were victories. In track athletics, during this period, under the special supervision of the assistant athletic director, Coach E. J. Osgood, Beloit won the state college championship twice, and in the mid-west college conference tied for first place in 1923, and won second place in 1924. In 1926 Coach Mills was called to be assistant athletic director at Notre Dame, and Roy Bohler was appointed to fill his place at Beloit.

It may be of interest to mention that Clarence Beaumont, who was on the baseball team in '96, was later on the Pittsburgh Pirates, heading for several years the batting list of the National League. John L. Griffith of '02 is prominent in mid-west athletics, holding the office of Commissioner of Athletics in the Intercollegiate Conference. Joseph Pipal, who while a member of '04 served the teams as their physical conditioner, later became Physical Director at Occidental College, California. After the World War he was invited to go to Czecho-Slovakia to organize athletics for that nation.

An account of Beloit's athletic history should make mention of a few great players who impressed themselves upon their period and were remembered in after years. Only a few may be listed, but without them Beloit's record would have been greatly dimmed. The names are in chronological order, and go back to the middle of the nineties: "Bill" Atkinson, Harry Hinckley, "Ed" Brown, the Bunge boys, "Ed" and "Al" Merrill, Merle Adkins, H. C. McRae, "Tommy" Mills, Orla Morey, "Daddy" Meyers, Clayton Addie, John McAuliffe, Ben Vondrashek and Stanley Kuick. To these in all fairness should be added a much longer list of able and consistent players who made loyal contribution to the enduring fame of their College.

XXII

BELOIT'S CONTRIBUTION IN EDUCATIONAL LEADERS

By Professor Forest Emberson Calland, Litt.D.

THE alumni of Beloit represent its finished product. A college of high and worthy ideals leaves its stamp upon its product, and this stamp, or type, reveals itself in the life and character of its graduates. There is a Beloit College type which unquestionably is due to those qualities of mind and heart possessed, in such fine balance, by the founders and early teachers of the College, and handed down as a sacred inheritance to those who have guided her destiny through the years. Hundreds of Beloit's sons and daughters have deliberately chosen to devote their talents and added equipment to service of the noblest type, giving their best of body, mind and spirit to the dissemination of "true knowledge with pure faith."

It would be impossible, within the range of this chapter, to chronicle even briefly the achievements of all those who have carried on worthily in the field of education. More than six hundred of Beloit's alumni have for longer or shorter periods worked in this field.

I. College Presidents. Fourteen sons of Beloit and three non-graduates have been presidents of higher institutions of learning.

Peter McVicar ('56), M.A., D.D., a tall young Scotchman, was elected President of Washburn College, Topeka,

Kansas, in 1871. Prior to this, while serving as state superintendent of schools in Kansas, he took personal charge of a battle against selfish corporate interests, and by the force of his personality saved 400,000 acres of the rich Osage lands for the perpetual use of the schools of the state. He built up a strong college which is an honor to the commonwealth he loved. He retired in 1896.

For eight college generations, 1870–1903, James W. Strong ('58), D.D., LL.D., served as President of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Dr. Strong was one of the founders of Carleton, and became its first President. During his administration Carleton grew from its infancy into one of the strongest colleges of the Interior. A Carleton alumnus says: "Carleton stands as the crystallization of the life and character of this noble and devoted soul." He became President Emeritus in 1903.

Thomas C. Chamberlin ('66), Ph.D., Sci.D., LL.D., served as President of the University of Wisconsin from 1887 to 1892. Dr. E. A. Birge, Dean of the University for many years and President Emeritus, thus sums up Dr. Chamberlin's presidency at Wisconsin: "When Dr. Chamberlin assumed the presidency, the institution was essentially a college to which were attached partially developed technical courses; when he resigned in 1892 it had become a university both in organization and in spirit; and his work was the main influence in effecting this great development. He gave to the University a new organization which it still keeps; he gave the technical courses the independence and importance which modern life demands; he remodeled the undergraduate curriculum along lines which called for concentration of study and favored research; he organized graduate study and made research a regular duty of the University in all its branches. He saw clearly the path of progress; for five years he led the University along it without fumbling or hesitation; and

he left it fully ready for even more rapid advance. No quinquennial in the history of the University has yielded results greater, more permanent, or more beneficent."

Henry C. Simmons ('69), M.A., D.D., in 1894 became first President of Fargo College, Fargo, North Dakota, of which he had been virtual founder. A Fargo contemporary speaks of his "untiring industry, sacrificing devotion, and great resourcefulness." He died at his post, December 30, 1899.

Thomas D. Christie ('71), D.D., LL.D., after having served for years as a missionary in Asia Minor, in 1892 became President of St. Paul's College at Tarsus. One of the teachers at St. Paul's characterizes him thus: "idealistic, evangelical, optimistic, energetic, enthusiastic." Equipped with this combination of qualities, he was successful in the difficult task of administering a Christian college in a Moslem country. He was greatly beloved by his Greek and Armenian students, and it was for having espoused their cause during the crisis of 1915 that Dr. Christie was forced by the Turks to leave Asia Minor. Dr. Christie wrote several books on Armenian history, and was exceptionally well informed on Near Eastern affairs.

Edward D. Eaton ('72), D.D., LL.D., was elected President of Beloit College in 1886, and was made President Emeritus in 1917 — our own President Eaton, leader, counselor, friend, regarded by many as the embodiment of Beloit College. He has contributed to the very warp and woof of the College. His personality and work have been ably characterized in an earlier chapter.

Edward M. Hill ('76), M.A., D.D., served as President of the Congregational (Theological) College of Montreal, Canada, from 1901 to 1915. He was one of the leaders in a successful movement to unite four denominations in the United Church of Canada. He has contributed to current discussions on religion, and work among youth.

C. Frank Gates ('77), D.D., LL.D., President of Euphrates College, Aintab, Turkey, 1895 to 1903, was called in 1903 to the presidency of Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, where he is still at his post of responsibility. A former member of his teaching staff says: "Combining vigor and patience, he has shown a firm, but sympathetic leadership in his work. He has maintained a statesmanlike relationship with the Turkish Government and other peoples of the Near East."

George M. Herrick ('78), M.A., Litt.D., was the second Beloit alumnus to be called to the presidency of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas. Dr. Herrick took up his task with characteristic energy and business acumen, and under his leadership from 1896 to 1901 the College made quiet but steady growth.

Louis E. Holden ('88), D.D., LL.D., was on the Beloit College staff from 1891 to 1899, was President of Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, from 1899 to 1915, was President of James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois, from 1920 to 1923, and since January, 1924, has been Vice President of Beloit College. Gifted with many admirable traits, Dr. Holden's most noticeable characteristic is his physical and mental vigor. His devotion to his Alma Mater is beyond praise. To consecrated men of wealth he makes a strong, almost irresistible appeal in behalf of Christian education. He practically rebuilt Wooster, putting it in the forefront of Presbyterian colleges of the Interior.

Pomona College, Claremont, California, has in James A. Blaisdell ('89), D.D., LL.D., a rarely gifted and successful President. First a minister, then Professor of Biblical Literature in Beloit College, he was called to Pomona in 1910, and for seventeen years has thrown himself, with characteristic tact and wisdom, into the problems of this most promising college of southern California. An able executive and financier, an inspiring

associate, an eloquent speaker, a man of vision and large ideas, beloved by all with whom he works, President Blaisdell inspires men and women of means with confidence and generous impulses. Dr. Blaisdell has conceived the plan of making Pomona an Oxford of the United States, an institution made up of small colleges, thus insuring the advantages of a great university, yet retaining the most desirable features of the small college within the larger institution. Such a plan, if realized, will prove a unique and valuable contribution to the cause of education in this country.

Charles O. Solberg ('93), M.A., D.D., was called to the presidency of Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1920. Among the Norwegian churches of the Northwest President Solberg is a leader in religious educational lines. Under his vigorous administration Augustana, a college of over four hundred students, is making rapid advance.

Irving Maurer ('04), D.D., LL.D., entered upon the presidency of his Alma Mater in January, 1924. A minister by profession, an educator by talents and experience, President Maurer is well equipped for his task, and he has entered into the problems of the College with zeal and determination. Of the true Beloit type, broad-minded, democratic, sympathetic, a strong speaker, an able administrator, Dr. Maurer is furnishing just the kind of leadership Beloit needs in its intellectual, social and religious life. He is not only raising scholarship standards, but is putting constant thought and energy toward building up the moral and spiritual ideals of the student body. His work as an educator has just begun, but friends of the College feel assured that President Maurer's contributions to education will be such as to bring great credit to himself and the College he loves so well.

The youngest of Beloit's sons to be called to a college

presidency is Paul E. Nilson, B.D., of the class of 1911. An instructor under Dr. Christie in St. Paul's College 1911–15, he was selected in 1921 to head St. Paul's as Dr. Christie's successor. Mr. Nilson's consecration, energy and enthusiasm were great assets in this most trying position. The war and its aftermath finally forced the closing of St. Paul's in 1925. Mr. Nilson is soon to take up his work again, this time as director of the Boys' School of Talas, Turkey, among Turks exclusively.

The following three college presidents were for a time students in Beloit College, but Beloit, while having shared in their training, does not claim the largest credit for their contributions to education. William G. Frost, D.D., LL.D., with Beloit '76, an inspiring teacher of Greek at his Alma Mater, Oberlin, was called to the presidency of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, in 1892. Professor A. W. Burr (Oberlin 1868) says of President Frost: "He was the real discoverer of the mountain people of the South as our 'contemporary ancestors.' So true was his vision of the needs of this people that he soon gathered more than two thousand of them together, many of them without a dollar, and all of them hungry for an education. He was in fact the Booker Washington of the forgotten millions of the Southern mountains." He was made President Emeritus in 1920.

Benjamin W. Bonell, M.A., D.D., with Beloit '95, founded St. John's College, Greeley, Colorado, of which he is now both President and Dean.

Kathryn N. Adams, M.A., was a student at Beloit from 1895 to 1897, and graduated at Oberlin in 1899. She has served as Dean of Women at Beloit and other colleges, and for the past two years has been President of Constantinople Woman's College. A natural leader among women, President Adams' administration has opened very auspiciously.

II. Professors and Instructors. That Beloit has made a most substantial contribution to education is further evidenced by the fact that nearly a hundred of her graduates and former students have held professorships or instructorships in higher educational institutions. Nearly all of these have had special training for their chosen fields. Some have been deans, some have been writers of note, but perhaps their greatest contribution has been their power to inspire and mold the youth of this country.

The records show that nine Beloit men have elected to represent the ancient classics. Alexander Kerr ('55), Litt.D., was Professor of Greek at the University of Wisconsin, 1871–1919. His greatest work, an excellent piece of scholarship, was his translation of Plato's Republic. Joseph H. Chamberlin ('72), Litt.D., was Professor of Latin, afterwards of English, and Dean at Marietta College, Ohio.

From 1888 to 1926, the year of his death, Theodore L. Wright ('80), M.A., Litt.D., was Professor of Greek in Beloit College. He was an original and inspiring teacher, staged about a score of Greek plays in English, and was a gifted lecturer on art. Others are: W. W. Lloyd ('85), M.A., Greek and Latin, Jamestown College, North Dakota; William Benson ('97), M.A., Greek, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Philip B. Whitehead ('06), Ph.D., Latin, Yale and University of Vermont; Winfred Herrick ('22), B.A., Latin, University of Illinois. Non-graduates: George L. Hendrickson ('87), L.H.D., LL.D., Latin, Yale University; Allen P. Ball ('92), Ph.D., Latin, College of the City of New York.

Modern Languages: Peter Hendrickson ('67), M.A., Beloit College. Non-graduate: Henry M. Herrick ('83), Ph.D., Rockford College, Illinois.

In the departments of Science and Mathematics the

names of more than twenty Beloit graduates are found: Thomas C. Chamberlin ('66), Ph.D., Sci.D., LL.D., is adequately treated elsewhere; Rollin D. Salisbury ('81), M.A., LL.D., was Professor of Geology at Beloit, 1883–91, and at the University of Chicago, 1892–1925. He was a remarkable teacher, and his publications in geology and physiography are authoritative; George L. Collie ('81), Ph.D., LL.D., was Professor of Geology in the College, 1892–1923. He has served as Acting President of the College and was dean for many years. He has helped to make Beloit deservedly famous in the field of archæology. Hiram D. Densmore ('86), M.A., Professor of Botany in the College since 1888, is an exceptionally strong teacher, and his "General Botany" is widely used; Albert W. Whitney ('91), Mathematics, University of California, has made original studies in underwriting; Ellsworth Huntington ('97), Ph.D., Research Associate in the department of Geography at Yale, has published numerous important books in the field of anthropogeography. The following also have done noteworthy work: G. D. Swezey ('73), M.A., Biology, Doane College, Crete, Nebr., and Astronomy, University of Nebraska; R. B. Riggs ('76), Ph.D., Sci.D., Chemistry, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; W. S. Axtell ('86), M.A., Physics, Yankton College, S. D.; James A. Lyman ('88), Ph.D., Chemistry, Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.; A. D. Wheeler ('90), Ph.D., Chemistry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; F. S. Hersey ('92), Physics, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls; George R. Lyman ('94), Ph.D., Botany, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and specialist in Plant Pathology, Washington, D. C., and Morgantown, West Virginia; H. C. Cooper ('96), Ph.D., Chemistry, Syracuse University, N. Y.; M. H. Rowe ('96), M.A., Biology, Des Moines University, Iowa; E. P. Adams ('99), Ph.D., Physics, Princeton University; Jessie M.

Short ('00), M.A., Mathematics, Reed College, Portland, Ore.; M. Louise Sawyer ('02), M.S., Botany, Wellesley College, Mass.; Ethel S. Horton ('07), M.A., Botany, University of Minnesota; Gilbert M. Smith ('07), Ph.D., Sci.D., Botany, leading algologist, University of Wisconsin, and Leland Stanford, Cal.; Paul W. Boutwell ('10), Ph.D., Chemistry, Beloit College; H. E. Pulling ('10), Botany, Wellesley College; W. C. Wade ('11), Chemistry, Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.; Myrtle A. Shaw ('19), M.S., Agricultural Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin. Non-graduates: L. C. Wooster ('76), Ph.D., Biology and Geology, State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.; C. E. Peet ('92), B.S., Geology and Geography, Lewis Institute, Chicago; D. S. Whittlesey ('13), Ph.D., Geography, University of Chicago.

History and Economics are represented by more than a score of Beloit alumni: George B. Adams ('73), Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of History, Drury College, Springfield, Mo., 1879–88, Yale University, 1888–1925. He was a luminous thinker and an able teacher. His numerous publications on Mediæval History are authoritative and extensively used; H. H. Swain ('84), Ph.D., Professor of History and Economics at Yankton College for many years, more recently has been engaged in state education in Montana; Robert C. Chapin ('85), Ph.D., Economics and History, Drury College, 1890–92, and Economics, Beloit College, 1892–1913, was a fine type of scholar and a conscientious teacher; James R. Robertson ('86), Ph.D., Litt. D., History and Political Science, Berea College, Ky., an able teacher and writer of note; E. C. Griffith ('95), Ph.D., Economics, William Jewel College, Liberty, Mo., and Kalamazoo College, Mich., has published several works of merit; A. J. Boynton ('96), Ph.D., Economics, University of Kansas, Lawrence; Henry R. Mussey ('00), Ph.D., Economics, Bryn Mawr, Columbia University and

Wellesley College, a prominent teacher and writer; Erville B. Woods ('01), Ph.D., L.H.D., Sociology, Dartmouth College, a keen thinker and an authority in his line; L. S. Blakey ('04), Ph.D., Economics, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frederic Duncalf ('04), Ph.D., History, University of Texas, Austin; Franklin Thomas ('04), Ph.D., Lecturer on Sociology, Columbia University; Elizabeth Morrissy ('08), M.A., History and Economics, Notre Dame College, Baltimore, Md.; Irving Kull ('09), M.A., History, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Donald L. McMurray ('11), Ph.D., History, University of Iowa; Harold R. Bruce ('12), Ph.D., Political Science, Dartmouth College; Mabel Wade ('12), History, Friends' University, Wichita, Kansas; R. S. Steiner ('15), M.A., Economics, Tufts College, Mass.; G. R. McArthur ('16), Economics, Huron College, S. D.; Garfield Cox ('17), Economics, University of Chicago; Lei Sun ('21), Political Science, Nankai College, Tientsin, China. Non-graduates: Leverett Lyon ('10), Ph.D., Economics, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Swain ('12), Ph.D., History, University of Illinois; Montfort Jones ('12), Economics, University of Pittsburgh.

Department of English: Rollo L. Lyman ('99), University of Chicago, an able speaker and successful teacher; Franklyn B. Snyder ('05), Ph.D., a gifted teacher and author of books in his field; E. G. Meinzer ('03), M.A., Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.; May B. Smith ('04), M.A., Berea College, Ky.; Elsa M. Peterson ('13), M.A., Rockford College and State College, Montana, then Dean of Women, Franklin College, Ind.; Raymond W. Adams ('20), M.A., University of North Carolina; Evelyn Gardner ('18), M.A., Emporia College, Kansas. Non-graduates: Carroll S. Alden ('98), Ph.D., Head of the department of English, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Ida V. Turney ('06), University of Oregon, Eugene.

Department of Education: Albert A. Farley ('95), Ph.D., Oshkosh Normal, Wis.; Henry A. Ruger ('95), Ph.D., Teachers College, Columbia University; Fred W. Traner ('08), M.A., University of Nevada, Reno; Percival W. Hutson ('13), M.A., University of Pittsburgh. Non-graduate: M. Faith McAuley ('99), M.S., University of Chicago.

Psychology and Philosophy: James Simmons ('83), M.A., influential head of the department of Philosophy, Grinnell College, Iowa; Walter V. Bingham ('01), Ph.D., Dartmouth College, University of Pittsburgh, and in New York City, a psychologist of distinction, and editor of the "Journal of Personnel Research"; Filmer S. Northrop ('15), Ph.D., Philosophy, Yale University.

Music: W. B. Olds ('98), University of Redlands, Cal.; Rowland E. Leach ('08), Mus.B., Bush Conservatory, Chicago; W. A. Allen ('09), Mus.B., Pomona College, Cal.; Lawrence H. Riggs ('12), Sioux Falls College, S. D. Non-graduate: James T. Sleeper ('07), University of Missouri, Columbia.

Public Speaking: Arthur E. Fish ('08), Iowa State Teachers College; Lew Sarett ('11), LL.B., Northwestern University, poet and lecturer; Cornelius C. Cunningham ('15), North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Law: Frank E. Hinkley ('92), Ph.D., University of California; Charles E. Hobart ('09), LL.B., Southwestern University, Los Angeles; John D. Wickhem ('10), LL.B., University of Wisconsin; James A. Miller ('13), J.D., University of Oregon, Eugene. Non-graduates: Golden W. Bell ('07), LL.B., Hastings College of Law, Berkeley, Cal.; Maurice T. Van Hecke ('15), Ph.B., University of Kansas.

Medicine: F. A. Lord ('56), M.D., Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; H. P. Merriman ('63), M.D., Rush Medical College, Chicago; Charles W. Earl ('70), M.D.,

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; S. R. Slaymaker ('86), M.D., Rush Medical College, Chicago; Charles E. Ide (with '97), M.D., Marquette University, Milwaukee.

Missionary Educators: Besides those already mentioned under college presidents, the following should be added here: Jerome D. Davis ('66), D.D., of Kioto, Japan, "co-founder, with his friend Neesima, of the Doshisha, the first Christian university in Japan, teacher of theology, author of more than fifty books and pamphlets on religion, theology, and evangelism, deeply loving the Japanese, and beloved by them for his intense earnestness, profound love and sympathy, is regarded by many as worthy to rank with Martyn and Duff in missionary history." Willis C. Dewey ('73), D.D., devoted teacher at Mardin, Turkey, "scholar and linguist, giving himself with enthusiasm to the mastery of the Arabic and its various dialects as spoken by the people of that region. Into this difficult language he poured his ardent spirit, as head of the Theological School, training young native teachers for their work, which extended beyond the Mardin field through Syria and Palestine and even into Egypt." Lucius C. Porter ('01), D.D., L.H.D., Head of School of Chinese Studies, Yenching University, Peking, China, talented interpreter to each other of the Occident and Orient; Herbert A. Whitlock ('02), Principal of Rang Mahal Mission High School, Lahore, India.

Other Beloit graduates on mission fields might well be spoken of here for their work in educational lines. Among them may be named Alfred C. Wright ('80), D.D., Guadalajara, Mexico; John H. Freeman ('86), M.A., Siam; Frank B. McCuskey ('98) and Lillian Wherry McCuskey ('99), of the Punjab, India; Merlin Ennis ('00), D.D., Angola, Africa; Katherine Van Akin Gates ('06), Bombay, India, and Ralph G. Coonradt ('08), Tsingtao, China.

Theology: William C. Stevens ('74), Simpson Bible Institute, Seattle, Wash.; Frank C. Porter ('80), Ph.D., D.D., Yale University, a man of rich scholarship and rare insight, an authority in his field; Cyrus A. Osborne ('91), M.A., Union Theological College, Chicago; Darwin A. Leavitt ('04), M.A., Union Theological College, Meadville, Pa., called to Beloit this year as Assistant Professor of History.

In special fields: C. L. Goddard ('72), D.D.S., Dental Surgery, University of California; Ira M. Buell ('78), M.A., United States Geological Survey, Wis., and for a time Curator of Logan Museum, Beloit College; H. B. Kummel ('89), Ph.D., Geological Survey, N. J.; Cora B. Miller ('99), M.A., Vocational Education, Iowa State College, Ames; Mary J. Booth ('00), B.L.S., Librarian, Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston; Iva M. Butlin ('02), M.A., Library Science and Librarian, Beloit College; Minnie K. Brown ('04), Librarian, Grinnell College; Victor E. Marriott ('05), M.A., Librarian, Pomona College; B. Warren Brown ('07), Associate Secretary, Council of Church Boards of Education, Chicago; Stella Treadwell Polk ('07), LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Memphis; Thomas G. Allen ('09), Ph.D., Secretary of Oriental Institute, University of Chicago; S. J. Coon ('09), M.A., Dean, School of Business Administration, University of Montana; Richard R. Fenska ('11), M.F., Forest Engineering, Syracuse University, N. Y.; June Baker ('12), Secretary, Pomona College, Cal.; Agnes Thornton ('13), Social Director, Central Michigan Normal School; Bessie M. Weirick ('14), Registrar, Beloit College. Non-graduate: Grant M. Hyde ('10), M.A., Professor of Journalism, University of Wisconsin.

III. Public School Teachers. From the standpoint of numbers, Beloit's largest contribution to education has been in public school work. Hundreds of men

and women of talent, scholarship and devotion have done and are doing their life work in secondary schools. They have prepared the material for Beloit College and other higher institutions. While the number of these efficient teachers is far too large even to be catalogued here, the College appreciates to the full their individual contributions to education. Five men have been heads of, or instructors in institutions for deaf-mutes: J. A. McWhorter ('56), M.A., W. A. Cochrane ('67), M.A., H. C. Hammond ('68), M.A., E. G. Valentine ('69), M.A., and H. J. Menzemer ('05), M.A. More than thirty have been superintendents and principals of high schools: R. W. Burton ('62); F. P. Fisk ('78), M.A.; F. S. Shepherd ('84), Ph.D.; M. N. McIver ('92), M.A.; G. F. Loomis ('96), M.A.; I. B. Davies ('01); these and many others, equally conspicuous and successful, have been an honor to their profession. F. H. Chase ('86), M.A.; F. J. Watson ('86), M.A.; K. H. Van Hovenberg ('91), M.A.; Martha S. Dixon ('98), M.A.; Katherine J. Mills ('99), and others have each given more than a quarter century to the instruction of youth. A special tribute should be paid to those Beloit women who, as wives of Beloit men in educational work, have given beautiful and efficient service of the real Beloit type: Lillian Dudley Porter ('01), Minnie Vogt Maurer ('04), Carrie Anderson Traner ('08), and others.

We have seen, therefore, that Beloit's contribution to education has been substantial, extensive, and permanent. Beloit's ideals have produced men and women of unusual poise, of sterling character, of great resourcefulness and efficiency, of vision and leadership, who have placed service before material gain, and giving their uttermost measure of devotion to the betterment of their fellowmen, have greatly honored themselves as well as the college of their affection.

NOTE: Following Professor Calland's comprehensive chapter may be the appropriate place to mention those who through literary work have been educators in effect if not in form. As such we may name S. D. Peet ('51), Ph.D., writer of several books on Prehistoric America; Horace White ('53), LL.D., author of works on finance, and "Life of Lyman Trumbull," and translator of the "Roman History of Appian," published in two volumes by Macmillan; John H. Edwards ('58), D.D., author of "God and Music," and other volumes; Henry Burton ('62), D.D., Bible commentator and a favorite religious poet in England, whose recently published "Songs of the Wayside" garner the poetic fruitage of many years; Arthur H. Smith ('67), D.D., author of brilliant studies of Chinese life and character, regarding whom a bookseller in Shanghai remarked to the writer that Dr. Smith is one of the few fortunate authors whose books command ever higher prices, the longer they have been published; Henry D. Porter ('67), M.D., D.D., writer on medical subjects for the Chinese and in English the author of valuable biographies; Horace E. Warner ('67), M.A., author of the "Ethics of Force" and thoughtful poems; T. S. E. Dixon ('68), writer on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy; Horace S. Fiske ('82), M.A., depicter in poetry of the higher aspects of the life of Chicago; Schuyler R. Myers ('94), author of "At the Gateway of Song"; Horace W. Rose ('96), M.A., whose brief but vivid career of devotion as Y. M. C. A. Secretary of Cornell University has itself been the subject of biography; Ellsworth Huntington ('97), Ph.D., whose noteworthy volumes, from "Explorations in Turkistan" and "The Pulse of Asia" to "The Pulse of Progress" and "Builders of America," are the outcome of his studies in many lands; J. N. Darling ('99), Litt.D., famous cartoonist, portrayer of "Aces and Kings"; O. E. Meinzer ('01), Ph.D., writer on technical subjects con-

nected with Geology and Water Resources; Roy Chapman Andrews ('06), M,A., whose publications embody his daring and fruitful researches in Asia; von Ogden Vogt ('01), M.A., author of "Religion and Art," which has taken its place as a standard work on the esthetic elements in worship; and Lew Sarett ('11), LL.B., poet of nature and of Indian life. Publications literary, scientific, historical, also stand to the credit of H. R. Hobart ('60), M.A, Dr. E. R. Heath ('61), F.R.G.S., W. F. Brown ('66), D.D., J. D. Eaton ('69), D.D., E. W. Camp ('80), M.A., J. N. Davidson ('88), M.A., D. R. Williams ('91), J. W. Wright ('93), M. C. Pease ('02), M.D., Olin M. Jones ('09), Ph.D., and others. In all of these the Beloit training finds varied, often fascinating expression, stimulating the thought and educating the imagination of many readers.—E.D.E.

XXIII

BELOIT AND THE IDEALS OF SERVICE IN CHURCH AND STATE

OUT of his lifelong experience and observation of college processes and college output, Vice President Louis E. Holden, LL.D., contributes the following introduction to the subject of this chapter.

"The American Christian colleges nearly all came into being under the impulse of a passion for humanity. The motive as well as the circumstances of their origin set them toward the heroic. Their purpose was to take the boy at the most impressionable age, that he might form a conception of a public conscience and establish a code of honor which would carry him outside of himself and lead him to do those things in which consideration of personal convenience and personal advancement are purely secondary. In short, the college is a living instance of the possibility of developing men and women out of the lower and into the higher ideals of life; out of aims which are bounded by self interest, into those which are inspired by loyalty to their fellows and regulated by the sentiments and conscience of the community as a whole.

"Higher education, considered from the social point of view, is distinctly an investment. The end sought is the public good. The avowed object of Beloit is the creation of social capital for church and state. Its aim is to arouse and stimulate the imagination and quicken the conscience of all who attend it. Its purpose is to increase the common

stock of necessary, desirable and stimulating ideas, to advance the principles and truths of common concern, and to quicken heart and intellect for common service of mankind. Society is surprised as well as angered whenever a college ignores or fails in this social obligation.

"Let him who would be a leader among his fellows and a true servant of the people select the right teachers. Beloit's Faculty has been a hundred years in the making. It took seven generations of clergymen to give us our Joseph Emerson. 'Fruit after his kind' is the divine explanation of Beloit's influence upon the world at large. Such teachers give the student a pattern after which he may fashion his own life, for they emphasize the fact that after all the building of a man is of greater importance to society than the building of a fortune.

"Beloit was most fortunate in the selection of its first Faculty, as it has been fortunate in selecting their successors. Every man was not only an able scholar in his own department—he was more—he was by nature an idealist. The first Faculty was largely made up of sons of Yale, graduated during its pioneer period. They were men of individual type. They did not remind us of others. They seemed to live in a higher sphere of thought than the ordinary man. Finding oneself in the company of such men of vigorous minds who had discovered life and its meaning for themselves, it was quite the natural thing to adopt their ideals as one's own and to endeavor to live a worthy life. What they knew they knew for us, and they taught us as those who expected that we should pass on their ideals to our own generation and to the generations to come. To company with such men for four years made men of boys and sacrifice a pleasure and honor.

"Educational institutions commissioned to serve the state and the church should not hesitate to answer for their stewardship at any time and in the fullest possible way.

Every citizen has the right to know the quantity and quality of the product turned out. It has always been the good fortune of Beloit College to attract the sons and daughters of the choice Christian homes in the Middle West, hence the quality of manhood and womanhood that comes to her is high, and the responsibility of the College for them is correspondingly great. It is evident from a survey of the alumni that Beloit has been true to its purpose. The public look with confidence to them for leadership. They help inculcate ideals, train wills and quicken consciences, and by so doing generate that powerful force called public opinion, which political leaders cannot resist. There are millions of human souls awaiting the leadership of such men and women as have graduated at Beloit to show them the way to rebuild the world."

It was a prime motive with the founders of Harvard College, a thing "longed for and looked after," as their own words tell us in the moving inscription at the west gate of the Harvard yard, "to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust." So it was with the founders of Yale and Princeton and younger kindred schools; and not less was it true of those who laid the foundations of Beloit. In the severe struggle through which President Chapin passed in deciding between the claims upon his life service of his pastorate and the infant College, a determining consideration was the necessity of training ministers for the rapidly developing States of the Interior. The same thought appears in his inaugural address. No one can read the names of the nearly two hundred Beloit graduates who have devoted their lives to the ministry and missionary work and look into the record of what they have done without realizing how nobly the purpose of the founders

to educate efficient ministers has been fulfilled, not only in Wisconsin and adjacent States, but in the East and West and South as well, and in missionary service around the world.

It has been the writer's good fortune to know personally the great majority of these men and women, and to have some touch with their work. It is most interesting to observe how the Beloit ideal reappears in them. They are characterized by sincerity, wide outlook and practical sagacity. As thinkers they are at once conservative and progressive, their reverent faith finding expression in ways that help and heal in present bewilderments and social disorder. They are independent, democratic, believers in dawns beyond any impending glooms. It would not be practicable to name all of them and one is unwilling to single out a few while omitting mention of the others. If you know any of them personally you know how admirably they embody the ideals of service in church and state. As pastors in large city churches or in struggling pioneer communities, as superintendents of state or city work, as ministers to the cultivated and to the unlettered, as builders of foundations in new commonwealths, as directors of national religious societies, as good citizens challenging to righteousness, as sympathizing and stimulating friends, they are an element of such value in the life of the country and of the world that if they were the sole output of Beloit all of the labor and expense involved in its history would have been richly worth while.

But happily they are but a fraction of Beloit's serviceable product. The founders of Yale put service to the state alongside of that to the church in the forefront of their ideal, and young Beloit caught from her mother Yale the broad conception of college training for the sake of the commonwealth in all of its concerns. Of prime importance for the welfare of the state is a legal profession of

high attainments and standards, and an able and incorruptible judiciary. The American colleges have made signal contribution to the welfare of our country in this regard; Beloit has had honorable share in this service. Our one hundred and thirty lawyers, including at least eight judges, are such as Beloit would be expected to send out, men of accurate thought, keen discernment and mental poise, owning responsibility not alone to clients but to the community, wise shapers of the legal traditions of new States, architects of the structure of civic order and justice. Every such man makes living safer and richer for all his fellows, coöperating with them for the bringing in of "nobler modes of life, with sweeter manners, purer laws."

Many of the most vital interests of the community are entrusted to the keeping of physicians. Upon their ability and fidelity much of human welfare is staked. The thoroughly trained and self-devoting physicians stand shoulder to shoulder with the best clergymen as ministers to humanity; indeed, in the judgment of many the physician leads. Such a profession would naturally attract a fine type of Beloit graduates. As we have a glimpse of these one hundred trained men applying disciplined powers to the problems of sickness and health, always keeping their profession on the high plane of a noble ministry, in their offices, in homes where their presence means renewed courage and hope, in hospital practice, in research that may light the way to new conquest of disease, in the instruction of medical students, we are again impressed by the immense contributions of such a college as Beloit to a calling heroic in its devotions and thrilling in its achievements.

Our own age has witnessed a most significant widening of beneficent activities in fields that may be grouped under the general designation of Social Service. Beloit men have

from the earliest years of the College responded to these opportunities, and Beloit men and women are now increasingly welcoming this challenge. It is interesting to note the various fields in which we find these sons and daughters of Beloit. Among the colored folk of the South, among the Indians of the West, among southern mountaineers; in behalf of homeless orphan children, as nurses in hospitals for United States Veterans and for children, and in Red Cross service; in city mission centers; in University and other Christian Association work; in the cause of international peace; as social secretaries and settlement directors; as scout executives; as medical superintendents of training schools; as director of school lunch department; as occupational therapist, welfare director, mental tester; here are inspiring adventures in human welfare, in all of which the Beloit training and the Beloit spirit are bearing abundant fruit.

Journalism has been a congenial field for Beloit graduates from the fifties down to the present time. Their college training has fitted them to take broad-minded views of national and international questions and to be molders of wholesome public opinion. From New York and Washington to California, from Minnesota to Texas, and overseas, Beloit's fifty journalists have done important service, some of them making distinguished contributions to enlightened Americanism.

A large number of Beloit graduates have done valuable service in the cause of good citizenship in their own localities; about forty have gone into what is technically termed politics. These latter have given good account of themselves and their College, from L. B. Caswell ('54) and C. W. Buckley ('60) in Congress, the former from Wisconsin and the latter from Alabama, to W. H. McMaster ('99) who, after two terms as governor of South Dakota, is now representing that State in the United

States Senate; others as members of state legislatures and as civil officials; or as discharging such public responsibilities as deputy commissioner for public lands, as city mayor, as state tax commissioner. With these may be appropriately mentioned the distinctive public functions of yet others; on the Geological Survey of Wisconsin; as state geologist of New Jersey; as statistician of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota; as director of Personnel Research in New York; as curator of the American Museum of Natural History; as secretary of the Oriental Museum of the University of Chicago; as secretary of the American Legation at Peking.

The far-flung line of Beloit's devotion to humanity finds shining illustration in the forty men and women who have enlisted as missionaries and have given in the aggregate about a thousand years of patient, resourceful, often brilliant and pivotal service, embodying Christian brotherhood and Christian statesmanship in lands that have welcomed their leadership and found uplift in their example and guidance. They have wrought amelioration of the customs of whole peoples, have brought science to displace superstition, have done battle with disease and have stamped out epidemics, have taught agriculture and mechanic and domestic arts to backward communities, and have instilled patriotic ideals that are now flaming forth in manifestations that may startle and alarm for a time, but that are destined to affect beneficently the future of vast continents and ultimately the destinies of the whole world.

Glance at these pioneers of Christianity and civilization in many lands. Seven have wrought or are now at work in Turkey, one in Bulgaria, two in Syria, seven in India, one in Burma, one in Siam, eight in China, four in Japan, three in Africa, four in Mexico, one in Spain. Some of these are eminent in the annals of modern mis-

sionary achievement. Some have been singled out by European and American institutions for honorary degrees as distinguished leaders of thought and beneficent action. All are enshrined in hearts enriched by their manifold ministries. Beloit pays homage to them all as embodying her highest ideals of service.

The noteworthy activities of four hundred and fifty Beloit graduates in education, whether in colleges and universities or in public and private schools, and the richly productive work of seventy-five others in applied science have received mention in preceding chapters. Let anyone try to visualize the constancy and alertness with which this company of teachers in all parts of our country and in distant lands bring the best of their own thought and purpose into vitalizing contact with the developing minds and characters of their pupils, and he will have an impressive conviction of the high degree in which all of them are servitors of the common weal. In this field the women who have graduated from Beloit are having admirable share, widening appreciably the scope of Beloit's serviceable contacts with life.

Then consider the nearly three hundred who as makers of homes are putting their trained powers into the congenial task of construing life as a fine art; giving it dignity, beauty and richness and contributing to the welfare of society in ways that are as innumerable as they are beneficent and essential. The home that centers in a Beloit College woman is almost invariably pervaded and animated by ideals that make it the finest possible place of training for future citizens and the choicest beautifying of the community.

When Thomas Jefferson said that if God has a chosen people it is the farmers, he probably had in mind the farmer's privilege of living in close relationship with God's great out-of-doors and with His processes in nature.

If Jefferson's dictum is repeated with approval today, it is because we think of the farmer as also "chosen to service" in a hungry world. Beloit's nearly two score farmers and ranchers pursue their calling with the distinction that inheres in men of training and culture, proving themselves encouragers of better agricultural methods and life. One of them, G. W. Birkett ('16), enjoys an honor which some literary men have sought in vain, that of contributing articles to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

From the early days of Beloit, business careers have increasingly attracted graduates of the College. It is well that it should be so. The nearly two hundred men who have given their talents to banking, manufacturing and mining, merchandising and commerce, the responsibilities of business executives and statisticians, real estate and underwriting and allied callings, have contributed invaluable elements to the social structure, their intelligence, high-mindedness and public spirit honoring their College and enriching their communities. A higher type of business life, to which they are contributing, is one of the most promising ideals of the future.

Valuable work is also being done by Beloit graduates in more specialized fields. Architects are helping give to homes and to civic developments a finer housing, musicians are making life more rhythmically self-expressive, explorers are rounding out our knowledge of the world and its inhabitants. The choice of unusual callings, many of which we cannot even specify here, is itself an indication of intellectual and social alertness. No Beloit graduate has ever been known to select an unproductive or harmful calling.

Even such an incomplete survey as this chapter is compelled to be can hardly fail to give some concrete impression of the wealth which such a college as Beloit pours into society, the vastness of her contribution to

church and state and the incomputably rich return which she makes for all the generous coöperation by means of which her foundations have been deeply laid, and her capacity multiplied for indispensable service in behalf of human well-being and Christian civilization.

XXIV

SOME TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS

THE lives of many noble men and women have enriched the life of Beloit, contributing immeasurably to its fullness and strength. The pages of this chronicle have sought to give some impression of the quality of manhood and womanhood that have built themselves into Beloit; the high character of the founders, the greatness of mind and heart of the early Faculty and of the wives who made their homes beautiful and serene, the mental equipment, the steadfastness and progressiveness of those who have succeeded them, and the rare ability, generosity and devotion of the Trustees and associated friends who have from the outset sustained the College and built up its resources and equipment. It is the privilege of the present chapter to speak of a few of the latter individually, but it is a source of regret that it must leave so many true friends and co-workers unmentioned.

Of several outstanding charter members of the Board of Trustees, Chapin and Kent, Peet and Fisher and Hinman, mention has already been made in earlier pages. Rev. Dexter Clary, of military bearing and deeply evangelical spirit, pastor of the First Congregational church of Beloit and later Superintendent of Home Missions, was the first Secretary of the Board, serving for nearly thirty years until his death in 1874. Of another, the kindly Wait Talcott, who served on the Board until his

death thirty-five years later, it is worth recording as illustrating how the threads have been interwoven in the fabric of history that his manufacturing firm in Rockford, Illinois, in an important patent case paid to Abraham Lincoln a retainer of one thousand dollars; it was this case that brought together Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, who was afterward to become Lincoln's great Secretary of War; and it was this retainer, a large fee in those days, that enabled Lincoln to meet the expense of the series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, which focused the attention of the American people upon the inescapable moral issues of slavery and freedom and made Lincoln President and emancipator.

Rev. George S. F. Savage (Yale '44) drove seventy-eight miles in his buggy from St. Charles, Illinois, to Beloit in 1850 to his first Trustees' meeting. His first gift to the College was one hundred dollars from a salary of five hundred dollars. Trained as a carpenter in his youth, the spirit of the Carpenter of Nazareth seemed embodied in his career. Dr. Savage saw the first class graduate from Beloit in 1851. He served upon the Board of Trustees for sixty-five years, in more than half a century hardly ever missing a Trustees' meeting, where he was always a discerning and inspiring counselor. His career closed full of honor and affection within two years of a rounded century of life.

Mr. A. P. Waterman came in 1854 from the State of New York to Beloit to engage in business, and two years later became a Trustee of the College, continuing on the Board until his death nearly half a century later. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was a trustee from its organization. He was an honored elder in the Presbyterian church. From 1869 to 1877, in addition to his mercantile business he served the College as Treasurer with-

out salary, and through ten of the closing years of his life, 1891 to 1901, he was in charge of the college Treasurer's office.

Thomas D. Robertson of Rockford, Illinois, bank president and man of wide human interests and warm friendships, became Trustee of the College in 1858, continuing in office until his death in 1902. He was Vice President of the Board from 1892 to 1898.

Josiah L. Pickard, LL.D., stalwart son of Maine, massive in character as in physique, beloved principal of Platteville Academy, then Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin and later Superintendent of Schools for Chicago, became Trustee of Beloit in 1861, and gave expert service on the Board until 1878 when he was called to the presidency of the University of Iowa.

Hon. S. D. Hastings of Madison, State Treasurer and resolute advocate of prohibition, gave service as Trustee for twenty-five years from 1866 to 1891. Horatio Newhall, M.D., of Galena, Illinois; B. W. Raymond and E. S. Chesbrough of Chicago; John B. Goodrich of Milwaukee; Judge R. H. Mills and Hon. S. T. Merrill of Beloit; Harlan M. Page (Beloit '54), of the *State Journal*, Madison; O. B. Bidwell and Dexter A. Knowlton, bankers, lifelong friends and fellow workers for social good in Freeport, Illinois, Elisha Swift of Eau Claire, and J. B. Peet of Beloit, were all laymen to whom the College was one of the high interests of life. For years Mr. Knowlton spent one day each month in Beloit in oversight of the college Treasurer's office.

There were highly trained clergymen on the Board who cherished the College as an indispensable minister of Christian civilization. Rev. John Lewis of Platteville, Dr. H. N. Brinsmade of Beloit, Dr. Z. M. Humphrey of Racine, Dr. Charles D. Helmer of Chicago, Rev. E. J. Montague of Oconomowoc, Dr. S. W. Eaton of Lancaster,

Dr. Joseph Collie (Beloit '51), of Delavan, Dr. H. P. Higley of Beloit, Secretary of the Board from 1874 to 1891, Dr. H. A. Miner of Madison, Dr. H. T. Rose (Beloit '66), of Milwaukee, Rev. John McLean, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Beloit, Rev. D. D. Hill (Beloit '66), of Elgin, Illinois, were among these inspiring fellow-workers of the College.

Beginning with 1886 a systematic effort was made to obtain for the Board of Trustees a fuller representation of leading men, especially in Chicago and Milwaukee. In that year and soon after there came on the Board from Milwaukee Rev. Judson Titsworth, A. F. Story, Rev. Dr. G. H. Ide and E. P. Bacon; from Whitewater, C. M. Blackman; and a notable accession from Chicago, F. A. Noble, D.D., E. H. Pitkin, S. K. Martin (Beloit '62), William E. Hale, J. H. Moore, R. E. Jenkins, E. G. Keith, A. C. Bartlett and William Spooner. All of these brought their varied training, sagacity and large experience to the upbuilding of the College, many of them remaining on the Board through life.

Mr. Edward H. Pitkin, at the inauguration in 1886 of the President, with whom he had already been closely associated in church responsibilities for several years, accepted membership on the Board of Trustees, and throughout the thirty years of the administration was an extraordinarily alert and efficient co-worker for the upbuilding of the College. No duties seemed burdensome to him. A task, if unpleasant, appeared to be on that account accepted with the greater promptitude. Especially were his talents recognized when as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he suggested to his fellow Trustees with genial insight the burdens which it would be necessary for each of them to assume if difficult financial undertakings were to have successful outcome. His home was always a place of delightful fellowship.

Mr. Edward P. Bacon made the College one of his leading interests. His personal friendship and the hospitality of his home were generously accorded. For ten years he was Vice President of the Board, from 1898 to 1908. During several of these years he was a national figure as the foremost advocate of the regulation of railroad rates,[1] bearing the heaviest burdens of this cause in behalf of associated commercial organizations of the country, and personally carrying the cause through misunderstandings and even obloquy to recognition and triumph. At one of his last Commencements Mr. Bacon remarked, "The great progress of Beloit College during recent years has been one of the greatest satisfactions of my entire life."

Mr. William E. Hale was an influential center of the Chicago group of Trustees, acute, genial, far-sighted, generous, until our great loss by his death in 1898, when still in the prime of life and fulness of activity. Mr. James H. Moore, who as a young man in Chicago at the time of the great fire was notably one of those who turned the tide of uncertainty and depression toward hopes of a great future, was a far-sighted Trustee and unswerving personal friend for thirty-five years. Mr. Elbridge G. Keith, President of the Metropolitan National Bank and later of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, was an associate high-minded and cultivated. Mr. William Spooner combined quick sympathy with cool insight when appraising men and measures. His genius for details and his skill in accounting made him invaluable as chairman of the Budget Committee and auditor of accounts.

There came upon the Board of Trustees in 1893 one whose influence upon the development of the College from

[1] See article by Mr. Bacon, "The Inadequate Powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," in *North American Review*, January 1902, pages 46–58.

that time to the present has been constant and beneficent, Mr. Frank G. Logan of Chicago. Of keen insight, broadly cultivated, weighty in counsel, generous, self-effacing, always with the gracious and discerning coöperation of Mrs. Logan, he has been next to Dr. Pearsons the largest giver to the College in its history thus far, and his Archæological Museum, to which a chapter in this volume is devoted, has contributed uniquely to the reputation of the College and to the thinking and the career of many of its students. His latest far-seeing gift to the College is one of $50,000 to serve as an addition to his endowment of the Logan Museum, to ensure perpetuity in research, publication and exploration, as well as for its general museum work, adding thus to the sum of human knowledge. Dr. Logan has received two decorations from the French Government for his contributions to science.

Besides several of those already mentioned, the nineties brought to the Board George H. Ray of La Crosse, Charles A. Emerson of Beloit, who served for ten years as Secretary of the Board, J. H. Selden, D.D., of Elgin, Illinois, Frederick G. Ensign of Chicago, beloved representative of the American Sunday School Union, who as a boy had walked from Roscoe, Illinois, to see the laying of the corner stone of Middle College; John E. Wilder, B.S., of Chicago, soul of courtesy and stalwart coadjutor; Rev. Dr. William Horace Day, then of Aurora, Ill.; stanch-principled Charles B. Stowell of Michigan; noble-minded Charles G. Stark of Milwaukee; Dr. George E. Hale, brilliant astro-physicist then of Chicago; George W. Kretzinger of Chicago, Z. G. Simmons of Kenosha, and a noteworthy group of Alumni in connection with the establishment of Alumni representation on the Board — Henry S. Osborne ('62) of Chicago, profoundly earnest in principles and friendship, J. F. Peirce ('66) of Milwaukee, Rev. E. P. Salmon ('70) of Beloit, wise in counsel, and

P. F. Pettibone ('62), of Chicago. What the writer in behalf of the Board said of Mr. Pettibone in 1916 may be quoted here as applicable not alone to him but to all the others of this group of Alumni, and to how many of their predecessors and successors on the Board: "He was an embodiment of the noble virtue, loyalty. He was loyal to his friends — he had a genius for friendship, loyal to his church and to his home, loyal to his business associates, to his College and to his Divine Friend. As we think of him we see again the kindling eye, the mouth full of laughter that always cheered and heartened like a burst of sunshine on a gray day. We note the rush of passing emotion discovering deeps of feeling beneath. We share his joy in a helpful action, his thoughtful courtesy, his sympathetic words that made life to him so much worth living. We feel his chivalrous devotion to his wife, his delight in gathering his friends about him whether in Chicago or on the shore of Lake Geneva, his fatherly affection for brothers, sisters and nieces, his keen literary sense and his cherishing of literary friends, his personal friendship for his employees and sympathetic sharing of their life and experiences. Always one who surely believed that man shall not live by bread alone, he seemed 'shaping wings to fly' even in the thick of business cares. So now his going hence seems a flight into a finer springtime, a setting sail upon a vaster sea where he and his Pilot are face to face. Our faith and our affection follow with tenderness and gratitude his vanishing presence."

The first decade of this century saw added to the Board such representative men as L. G. Fisher of Chicago, George P. Lord of Elgin, Illinois, John D. Ross of Chicago, Clarence S. Pellet (Beloit '86), of Chicago, now Vice President of the Board, John R. Crosser, D.D., of Chicago, Charles B. Salmon (with Beloit '70), of Beloit, William B. Hale, M.A., of Chicago, Dr. Thomas C.

Chamberlin (Beloit '66), eminent head of the department of Geology in the University of Chicago, Horace White, LL.D. (Beloit '53), Charles R. Smith of Menasha, Rev. H. J. Ferris of Columbus, Frederick F. Norcross (Beloit '87), of Chicago, Nelson P. Hulst (Yale B.A. and Ph.D.), talented mining engineer and public-spirited citizen of Milwaukee, Alexander E. Matheson (Beloit '90), LL.B., of Janesville, John R. Montgomery (Beloit '87), LL.B., recently President of the Chicago Bar Association and successful contender for the independence of the Chicago Judiciary, Charles H. Morse, M.E., of Chicago, President of Fairbanks, Morse and Company and for several years Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Trustees of the College, United States Judge Nathaniel C. Sears, LL.D., eminent jurist, keen thinker on college problems, for five years Vice President of the Board, Allen P. Lovejoy, B.A., of Janesville, Charles B. Scoville of Pasadena, California, and Henry W. Austin, B.A., Chicago banker, the two latter long-time Oak Park friends of the writer.

The following decade brought to the Board Leonard Hillis of Peoria, Ill., Rt. Rev. William W. Webb, S.T.D., Bishop of Milwaukee, Walter A. Strong (Beloit '05), Manager of the *Chicago Daily News*, George D. Barnard, philanthropist of St. Louis, Theodore C. Keller of Chicago, Judge Robert K. Welch (Beloit '87), of Rockford, Illinois, Charles H. Beale, D.D., of Milwaukee, Robert W. Childs (Beloit '99), of Chicago, Charles H. Thorne of Chicago, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, Wilfrid A. Rowell, D.D. (Beloit '99), of Hinsdale, Ill., H. Stow Lovejoy of Janesville, President Louis E. Holden, LL.D. (Beloit '88), of James Millikin University, and W. Bradley Tyrrell (Beloit '06), of Delavan.

The present decade has given to the Board George W. Mead (with Beloit '92), of Wisconsin Rapids, Professor Rollin D. Salisbury, LL.D. ('81), of the University of

Chicago, Loyal L. Munn, B.A., of Freeport, Illinois, J. H. Puelicher, LL.D. of Milwaukee, Roy K. Rockwell (with '96), of Beloit, Noble J. Ross of Beloit, H. A. von Oven of Beloit, Roger Leavitt ('82), of Cedar Falls, Iowa, Theodore R. Faville, D.D. ('04), of Madison, President Irving Maurer, LL.D. ('04), of Beloit, Dr. Walter S. Haven ('87), of Racine, Wade Fetzer of Hinsdale, Illinois, Dr. James M. Todd (with '84), of New York, Professor Franklyn B. Snyder, Ph.D. ('05), of Northwestern University, and Walter A. Morgan, D.D., of Chicago.

Walter S. Haven, valedictorian of the class of 1887, great-hearted, much loved physician in Racine, always in his crowded life enshrining the College in his soul, has for many years cherished the thought of the College as ultimately his heir. By the carefully thought-out provisions of his will, his property of approximately a quarter of a million dollars is now in process of coming to the College as a Scholarship Loan Fund; interest payments made by students will accumulate for the erection of college buildings. Thus again in this, the largest bequest thus far made to Beloit, the heart of an alumnus will beat beneficently in the pulses of the College throughout all coming time.

As he names these Trustees the mind of the writer is swept with memories and he is impressed anew with the richness of friendships which are linked with noble causes, and with the developing power of great enterprises. Of those who are mentioned in this chapter all but eight or ten have been personally known to the writer; all but six or eight of the earliest ones he met in his boyhood, looking up to them as honored leaders, and of those who have been Trustees during the last forty-five years all but two or three he has known well, counting most of them as intimate friends. What a privilege beyond expression it has been to know and work with such men. How one

would like to stop to characterize each of them, business men and clergymen and members of other professions, leaders of thought and of public affairs, builders of commonwealths, architects of souls. What days of discouragement they have lightened, what difficulties they have overmastered, what courage they have inspired, what bright future they have descried. Into what delightful homes they have welcomed one. How keenly they all have enjoyed planning and working together for such a worth-while object as the College. What occasions our Trustee meetings have been; the freest expression of opinion, quick give-and-take of judgment, close study of knotty problems, witty repartee, high resolves, determined giving and equally determined planning to afford others the opportunity of similar giving, the deep sense of fellowship with one another as well as with a noble past and a dawning future. Again and again business men with large responsibilities have remarked upon the refreshment of spirit that came to them from these associations; again and again the statement has been made, "Of all the gathering of men I attend none are equal to the meetings of this Board." The momentum of the past eighty years is in the Board today as with like spirit the present Trustees address themselves to the problems and tasks of the greatening future.

There were far-visioned men and women who early invested in the College that was to be. Hon. T. W. Williams of New London, Connecticut, in whose portrait we still may read the cultivated gentleman, while visiting his relative, Mrs. Peet, in Beloit, became interested in the College project and gave land in Wisconsin and Indiana which yielded nearly ten thousand dollars, the amount being later increased by Mr. Williams to twelve thousand dollars, an endowment for the chair of Greek. Rev. David Root of Connecticut, later of Wisconsin, a

kinsman of Horace White, gave western lands in 1850 which were sold for ten thousand dollars, as a foundation for a department of Rhetoric and English. Mrs. Sarah W. Hale of Newburyport, Massachusetts, liberal donor to Christian education, in 1850 gave to the College deeds to over five thousand acres of land in Illinois, afterwards sold for thirty-five thousand dollars. Twenty-five thousand dollars of this became an endowment in Physics; ten thousand dollars with the expressed consent of Mrs. Hale was used to help maintain the College during the difficult years of the Civil War. Dr. H. N. Brinsmade, courtly pastor of the First Church of Beloit, began in 1854 contributions towards his endowment of the chair of Latin. Mrs. L. Colton of Beloit in 1857 bequeathed five thousand dollars, which became a permanent library fund. In 1856, Mr. Ralph Emerson of Rockford, Illinois, brother of Professor Emerson, established the Emerson Library Fund in memory of their parents Rev. Dr. Ralph and Mrs. Eliza Rockwell Emerson, amounting to twenty thousand dollars. William E. Dodge of New York, eminent merchant and founder of a family of not less eminent Christian philanthropists, and William S. Gilman of New York and others gave much needed help on President Chapin's presentation to them of the work of the College. Later Mr. O. Harwood of Wauwatosa founded the chair of Modern Languages. Mrs. Valeria Stone of Malden, Massachusetts, included Beloit among the colleges that shared her benefactions, and Mrs. J. S. Herrick of Ironton, Wisconsin, gave Beloit the Observatory as her brother's memorial.

Other noble men and women, beneficent co-workers in the building of the College, throng the mind of the writer as he relives the years — Mrs. G. W. Coburn, Mrs. S. D. Warren and Mrs. Charlotte M. Fiske, gracious Bostonians, the latter two represented in foundations for

instruction; J. H. Stickney of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stowell of Hudson, Michigan, profoundly interested in Christian education and especially in larger opportunities for women; Mrs. Edward Ely of Chicago, who endowed the chair of Astronomy in memory of her husband; Mrs. Amelia H. Doyon of Madison, whose reverent thought is embodied in the Chapel; D. Willis James, noble New Yorker; Victor F. Lawson, high-minded founder of the *Chicago Daily News;* A. C. Bartlett, Charles L. Hutchinson, Edward E. Ayer and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, eminent citizens of Chicago; E. H. Williams, LL.D., and J. H. Converse, honored Philadelphians; J. N. Field of Manchester, England; Mrs. Julia Billings of Woodstock, Vermont; Miss Florence Child of Edgerton, endower of the deanship for Women; J. S. Tripp of Sauk City, Mrs. Mary Eichelberger of Horicon Junction, Mrs. Charles G. Stark of Milwaukee, the Woodards of Watertown, the Chadbourns of Columbus and A. S. Baker of Evansville; T. W. Laramy, who gave to the College valuable business properties, the fruit of his years of activity in Beloit; Mrs. Mary E. Dunbar, who gave her own beautiful home in Beloit toward the great financial effort of 1912–14; and Mrs. Mary Field Spalding, daughter of Alfred L. Field of the noble company of pioneers, who has followed with deep interest from her eastern home the growth of the College and has generously shared in its efforts up to the time of her death a few months ago.

With these honored names may well be linked those of pastors of the Beloit churches of various denominations who have been steadfast friends of the College and its students; such men as Drs. George Bushnell, Cyrus Hamlin, George R. Leavitt and W. A. Rowell (Beloit '99), of the First Congregational church, Rev. John McLean and Rev. C. D. Merrill ('76), of the First Presbyterian church, Dr. Fayette Royce and Rev. E. J. Evans ('91), of St.

Paul's Episcopal church, and Dr. H. P. Higley, Rev. W. W. Sleeper and Rev. B. R. Cheney ('91), of the Second Congregational church. And what a host of laymen and women, carrying the College on their hearts throughout the years, live in the memories of many students who have shared their kind interest and helpful friendship.

Mr. Z. G. Simmons of Kenosha was a typical American who had worked his way upward from poverty to the position of a great manufacturer and capitalist, keenly interested in the progress of science, sharing actively in railroad, telephone and telegraph development, an ardent patriot, one of the founders of the Republican party and a member of the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, an apostle of peace. The beautiful monument in honor of the soldiers of the Civil War which he gave to his city, facing the Public Library which he had earlier built, he characteristically had surmounted not by a military figure, but by an angel of peace. Coming on the Beloit Board when over seventy years of age, Mr. Simmons grew to an intense interest in the development of the College, and for the last ten years of his life was a notable presence on the Board, its quarterly meeting being held more than once in his own home. In times of stress he was a tower of strength. In the dark days of panic in 1907–08 when the banks suspended payment and, as he quietly remarked to the writer, having five hundred thousand dollars on deposit for building enlargement he could not for the time draw out five hundred cents, he had time to give to the College and did not hesitate to subscribe largely to its endowment.

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, from his coming to Chicago in 1888 as pastor of Plymouth Church through all of his presidency of the Armour Institute of Technology, was for thirty years a stimulating friend and sagacious

counselor of Beloit and contributed to it freely his brilliant and inspiring lectures and addresses. Edward F. Williams, D.D. (Yale '56), for many years a pastor in Chicago, a man of wide and scholarly reading, was greatly interested for a quarter of a century in the work of Beloit and contributed to the College from 1897 to 1906 courses of lectures to the senior classes on History of Ethics. His visits were always expressions of heartening friendship.

The name of Horace White, father and son, is deeply engraven in the history of the city and College of Beloit. Brought when three years of age to this primitive hamlet which his father had founded, the son shared here all the experiences of pioneer life. Entering the young College at fifteen, he drew boundless inspiration from the four or five able men composing its Faculty and on the evening of his graduation day, in July, 1853, under cover of darkness stooped down as an act of reverent affection to kiss the corner stone of the one plain college building which had served as a university for his expanding mind. Choosing the career of journalist, becoming editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Tribune* and then of the *New York Evening Post*, his clear and sinewy English, his uncompromising ideals and accurate knowledge put him into the front rank of great American editors. Dr. White's remarkable loyalty to Beloit, his reverence for its founders and early Faculty, his joy in its development during recent years, his readiness to share the burdens of the Trustees, were among the most attractive expressions of his character. Citizen of the highest type, accomplished scholar, modest and considerate gentleman, generous friend, the thought of him deepens our sense of the richness of the trust committed to those who have the guidance of the life of the College, beneficent Mother of men. Mr. White's gifted daughters are beautifully carrying forward their father's

interest in the welfare of the College. Most fittingly a Horace White memorial, recent gift of the White family, adorns the city park which the elder White ninety years ago gave to the young settlement. The memorial was designed by Mr. John Mead Howells, distinguished architect of New York, son-in-law of Dr. White, the younger. Its bas-reliefs of the father and son are a perpetual reminder of two rare personalities and two sharply contrasted careers — that of the father cut off in early manhood amidst the rigors of pioneer life, that of the son rounding out to more than fourscore years, rich in wide friendships, urban culture and eminent public service; both of them meriting the enduring honor and gratitude of the city of Beloit and its College.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons stands an unforgettable figure in the history of American colleges, especially of Beloit. He was a son of rugged pioneer days in northern Vermont, brought up on the banks of the Connecticut river, facing the massive bulk of Mt. Moosilauke; a student in Dartmouth College, helping in self-support by sawing wood at twenty-five cents a cord and by teaching a country school; a successful physician in Chicopee, Massachusetts, in order to share in the development he foresaw for the region of the Interior selling out his practice against the advice of his friends and removing to northern Illinois, finally identifying himself with Chicago. In the critical years following the fire, he was one of the strong men who by their counsel and coöperation upheld the financial credit of Chicago; a shrewd investor in city real estate, pine lands and bank stocks, building up a fortune of several millions; in his seventieth year determining to enter upon the fulfillment of a long cherished ambition by devoting the remainder of his life — he expected to have at least twenty more years — to the giving away of his entire property to education with the same conscientious

attention to detail that had characterized the amassing of it. Dr. Pearsons was profoundly convinced that the religious elements in education were essential to its largest value to his country and the world. He made considerable gifts to theological education, notably to Chicago Theological Seminary. But his chief interest centered in colleges, especially a number of them in the mid-western states that were struggling to do honorable work and for which he predicted an important future at the time that some eminent experts were prophesying the extinction of the college as an institution or its survival in a subordinate sphere.

He began with Beloit and one or two others. For nearly twenty years he kept taking on additional colleges, most of them for but one or two gifts which were decisive in their history, but always keeping Beloit in hand for his intensive interest and repeated help. Threads of association with Beloit ran far back in his life. In his youth the drivers of some covered wagons stopped at the watering trough at his father's house, and the boy's attention was caught by the bright faces of girls looking out from the wagons. In reply to his questions they told him they were bound for a New England settlement in the territory of Wisconsin and his imagination followed them on their long and toilsome journey. In 1851, making an exploring trip to the Interior, he took stage from Rockford, Illinois, to visit a brother who was then living in Janesville, Wisconsin, some thirty miles to the northward. After the coach had forded the Rock River at Beloit with the rapid current rising above the floor of the coach, Dr. Pearsons' attention was caught by building operations near the highway on ground overlooking the river. Inquiring what was going on there he was informed by a fellow traveler that some Yankee cranks were trying to start a college, which the informant evidently regarded as foolish

waste of energy. An animated discussion followed in which the young college-trained Doctor took up the cudgels for the Yankee idealists and at the end of the journey, according to his own story told at Beloit forty years later, shook his fist in the face of his interlocutor, assuring him that he himself was coming West to live and was going to make money, when he would take a hand in helping some of these Yankee colleges. The writer has often thought what would it have been worth to President Chapin, then in the midst of the struggles and disappointments of the first months of his administration, could he have caught sight of this dynamic New Englander leaning out of the stagecoach to scrutinize the College attempting to finish its first building, and could he have had a vision of the epoch-making gifts that this young man was to bring to the College more than a generation later. But it is of the grandeur of faith that it is a conviction of things not seen.

It was Dr. Pearsons' almost invariable practice in his college giving (although he departed from it in several instances in the case of Beloit), to make his gift conditional upon the raising in a definite time by the friends of the institution of an amount several times as large as his proposed contribution. He was the leading proponent of this method. Because of it he was often bitterly censured by persons who condemned him for thus laying heavy burdens upon the representatives of the colleges and upon conscientious givers. But his insight in making such conditions has been abundantly justified in the experience of the colleges, which could not possibly have achieved what they have but for the often unwelcome stimulus of his conditions, which were made only after the most searching investigation of needs and possibilities. Andrew Carnegie wrote to Dr. Pearsons toward the end of their careers, "You have taught us all how to do it,"

and Dr. Wallace Buttrick of the General Education Board in conversation with the writer expressed his great satisfaction with the results of conditional gifts to colleges, in discovering new friends who later proved themselves of great and unforeseen service.

When taking his seat on the Commencement platform at Beloit where he was on several occasions the guest of honor, Dr. Pearsons' first whispered words usually were "Where is my wife?" As soon as he could locate her in the audience he felt that he had his bearings. That quiet, gentle little woman exercised an influence upon her impetuous husband which he himself was proud to recognize. No small part of the credit of his benefactions was due to her wise and sympathetic coöperation. She had been a student at Mt. Holyoke. Mary Lyon was now and again a guest in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Pearsons in Chicopee, and it was a joy to them in later years to have a share in the bringing in of the new Mt. Holyoke of our own day. It may well be that the influence of that intrepid educator Mary Lyon reappeared in the career of Dr. Pearsons as a "College Builder."

A call at his office in Chicago was always something of an adventure. The Doctor would be found seated erect at his desk, arrayed in a black frock coat, a high hat slightly tipped back on his head above his broad forehead and piercing black eyes — a singularly Lincolnesque figure. While sure of a hearty though laconic welcome, one never knew what turn the masterful patron would give to the conversation, or to what semi-serious grilling he might subject his visitor. Critical, exacting, at times half-sardonic in manner, he only at rare intervals betrayed the deep feeling that lurked under his enigmatic bearing. No one could fail to be impressed by his intense concern for the development of the colleges of our country and his gladness approaching exultation at his own part

in securing better college facilities for the young men and women, especially of the newer commonwealths. Some forty educational institutions, principally in the Interior and the West, felt his quickening touch and responded to his challenging generosity. His was a distinctive and permanent contribution to the history of American college education.[1]

Beloit was especially near to Dr. Pearsons for several reasons. He honored the founders as his New England compeers. He thoroughly believed in the work he saw the College engaged in. He knew Beloit's Trustees and had absolute confidence in them; as a keen investor he liked to put his money into their hands. And there were ties of personal friendship that meant much more to this austere man than he was ordinarily wont to acknowledge. His gifts to Beloit extending over a period of nearly twenty years amounted in the aggregate to five hundred thousand dollars.

When last the writer visited him, Dr. Pearsons at ninety-two years of age had given away his entire fortune with the exception of a slender annuity. His beloved wife had passed on before him; they had no children and he was quite alone. He was in a mood of tenderness and serenity. "One might think," he remarked meditatively, "that I would be lonely. But as I sit here all my boys and girls in all my colleges seem to crowd about me and they fill me with good cheer. How wonderful it is!"

[1] A letter from President James A. Blaisdell (Beloit, '89), of Pomona College, received since the above paragraph was written, contains the following statement: "At this late date it is particularly interesting to look on the development of Dr. Pearsons' mind and attitudes in these matters and to realize the nature of the forces that were playing upon his mind. I suppose that the more vivid memory of him must soon become blurred with the passing of the years, but I cannot doubt that he left a permanent and epochal impression upon the whole trend of American education."

XXV

THE BEGINNING OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT MAURER

WHEN accepting in June, 1923, the responsibility of an interim presidency, it was the hope of the writer that in a shorter period than that contemplated by the Trustees it might be possible to transfer to a new President the administration of the College. This hope was happily realized; in January, 1924, the President *ad interim* had the satisfaction of welcoming to the presidency of the College one of its own graduates, one of his own students, Rev. Irving Maurer of the class of 1904. After his college course at Beloit, where he was a leader in college activities and in his junior year took first honors at the Interstate contest in oratory, Mr. Maurer taught for a year in the Academy of the College, during the latter part of the time serving as its acting Principal. He then spent three years at Yale, where he graduated from the Divinity School in 1908, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Arts. After a pastorate in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was the pastor of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and of President Burton of Smith College and many of the Faculty and students, he was called in 1918 to the First Congregational church of Columbus, Ohio, where he added to the reputation he had already gained as a preacher to University Faculty and students, a leader in social movements and a trusted counselor in ecclesiastical

affairs. Accepting the call of the Trustees to the presidency of his Alma Mater, he entered upon his official duties with the opening of 1924. Loyal to the College of his early youth, knowing well its life, at home in its region and in the East, with ample experience in professional life and educational circles, Dr. Maurer has been welcomed by Faculty, students, alumni and friends of Beloit and has at once taken an influential place in the educational world. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1924 from Carleton College, and in 1925 from Oberlin.

It was the rare good fortune of the College and of the new President that at the outset of his administration the Trustees were able to secure for the vice-presidency of the College, with special responsibility for its financial interests, Dr. Louis Edward Holden, whose devotion to Alma Mater has been of lifelong duration, and who, after two notable college presidencies, now returns to the scene of his earliest college service for a renewal of his invaluable help in the present challenging exigencies in the life of Beloit.

The inauguration of President Maurer took place at Commencement, on the fourteenth of June, 1924. The Invocation was by Dr. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven, Connecticut. Letters of greeting were read by Professor Theodore L. Wright from Governor John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, Chancellor Melvin A. Brannon, President Emeritus Edward D. Eaton, and from Yale University. The President-elect was presented by Dean George L. Collie. The Installation was by Mr. Clarence S. Pellet, Vice President of the Board of Trustees. An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on President Maurer by the College of Wooster, Ohio, through its former President, Dr. Louis E. Holden. Addresses of felicitation were made by President Edward A. Birge in behalf of the University of Wisconsin, Learned Societies,

etc., President William A. Ganfield of Carroll College in behalf of Colleges, President Ozora S. Davis of Chicago Theological Seminary in behalf of the Churches, Mayor Erastus G. Smith in behalf of the city of Beloit and the Faculty of the College, Professor James R. Robertson of Berea College in behalf of the Alumni, and Roger R. Tuttrup of the Senior class in behalf of the undergraduate body.

The inaugural address of the President reaffirmed the original principles of the American college as still supreme in college education, and the spirit of the founders of Beloit, which emphasized the loyalties of an inner life — a spirit Christian but non-sectarian, democratic, characterized by simplicity and mental activity and by moral idealism in public life — as worthy of our unswerving allegiance. It stressed the true Beloit as cultural rather than professional, animated by deep sense of truth, profoundly religious but knowing no antagonism between science and religion; a college of great teachers and earnest students, identifying their life with that of the College itself; a community of high ideals, sharing the glory of a spiritual faith and devoted to the service of mankind.

With the inauguration of President Maurer the period to be surveyed by this volume terminates. His inauguration took place within a few days of the eightieth anniversary of the historic scene in a cabin of the steamer *Chesapeake*, where seven young men highly resolved upon the founding of a college which now, as Beloit, is widely known and loved. The record of the new administration will belong to other historians. The present writer would record his profound satisfaction in the knowledge that the College is moving forward strongly and steadily along the lines laid down by the founders. It is the settled conviction of its President that the union of knowledge and faith in the personalities of inspiring teachers is the finest

and most productive instrumentality of education; that the size of the College should be strictly subordinated to quality of output; that thoroughness of training, development of personality and breadth of outlook, rather than pre-professional acquirements, are the truest college objectives; and that the College is to live for the higher life of the world. In this he is true to his Beloit inheritance as he brings back to Beloit the fruits of his wider studies and his experience of life.

A new building era, now much needed for a new generation, is admirably begun with the freshman dormitories which were occupied in September, 1927. A recitation hall for the liberal arts departments, comparable in size and equipment to Pearsons Hall of Science, when obtained will solve many urgent problems of instruction. A women's gymnasium and union, and an additional residence hall on the women's campus will give realization to the definite thought of a women's quadrangle, which was in the minds of Faculty and Trustees in opening Beloit to women. An Art Hall, probably exceeding the scale contemplated when the Art Hall fund was subscribed in 1914, is a reasonable forecast. The future will no doubt surpass our prophetic hopes, as the past has so often done.

But such buildings will be only outward forms in which the inner spirit of Beloit will, we believe, find ever completer realization. Under the leadership of President Maurer, with the associated service of the Dean of the College, Dr. William E. Alderman, the Dean of Women, Luella F. Norwood, M.A. (succeeding Dr. Katharine R. Adams), and the Dean of Freshmen Men, Professor John P. Deane, M.A., and with the coöperation of an able and united Faculty, Beloit is assured of strong and wise and stimulating guidance in the years that lie before us.

A great sorrow has shadowed the opening of the

College's ninth decade, the passing of one of its greatest teachers, Theodore Lyman Wright. We could hardly think of him as other than young, with such immortal youth shining out of his eyes; yet for a full half century as student and teacher his life has been a part — how precious a part — of the life of the College. One cannot believe that during this half century there has been on any Faculty a more accomplished teacher, of more kindling spirit, one more profoundly Christian or more deeply beloved than Professor Wright. If ever Keats' "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," was realized in any personality, it was in his. Beauty was for him the self-expression of a divinely fashioned universe in which he was at home as a child of God. A double sorrow, befalling him more than fifteen years ago with overwhelming shock, his courage and faith surmounted with added enrichment of his character and influence. His questing spirit found characteristic expression in this bit of verse written by him for a friend on one of his nearly forty trans-Atlantic voyages, called, "The Voyage versus the Harbor":

"It isn't the goal
  But the race that excites me;
It isn't the call
  But the work that invites me;
It isn't the stake
  But the game that requites me;
It isn't the Heaven
  But the path that delights me;
It isn't the doom,
  But the sinning that blights me;
It isn't the Grail
  But the quest is what knights me!"

From among the multitude of expressions called forth

by his departure, the voices of four of his students may speak for all the rest.

The first is from the Pacific slope:[1]

"He held the torch of beauty high. To us
Within the circle of that light the world
Became as new. The mass of towering stone
Revealed the line of beauty; shone afresh
The storied windows; canvas and marble stood
Aglow with lofty thought and happy line.
He lighted up the past, and centuries
Rolled back to show how like us were the men
Who walked long years ago in ancient Greece.

His life, a temple builded not with hands,
Cross-shaped, in which the Master's spirit dwelt,
Grew into beauty. On that altar flamed
High courage, reverence and love of men,
A will to do and serve. A vision hovered there.
And as faint sound of vesper bells his voice
Ringing with faith comes to us down the years."

The second is from a home tribute:[2] "The loss in his death is not confined to Beloit College. Through the years his fellow townsmen of this his native town have come to appreciate the rare fine spirit of this man. . . . And now that the earthly odyssey is done, one can fancy this fine and gentle spirit in a closer communion with those great spirits of the ages, whose thought was marshalled and mingled with his own in his teachings of half a century there in Middle College. Does Professor Wright walk tonight with Aeschylus, Fra Angelico, Sophocles, Rafael, Homer?"

[1] Pearle E. Knight ('08), in the *Beloit Alumnus*, November 1926.
[2] From editorial by L. Taylor Merrill (with '19), in *Beloit Daily News*, Oct. 5, 1926.

The third [1] expresses a kindred thought, in the closing lines of an extended elegy in classic form:

"There goodness, beauty, truth,
Flushed with immortal youth,
With a far ampler breadth his years adorn,
Who chose while here the triple part,
And joined to good and pious deed both mind and art."

The fourth is from an undergraduate tribute of sorrow and affection:

"Then it came to us suddenly with a dreadful shock that he would never walk up the stairs of Middle College again, that he would never again turn the corner at Church and Chapin, that he would never be seen again smiling whimsically at the students — that he was gone not to return again.

"And then we remembered that Teddy had always loved the dim cool light through the chapel windows of a Sunday afternoon, that he had loved the old crooked oak before the Library steps, that he had loved all the beauties of this world, and that he had tried to show us poor seekers after beauty some of that which he saw. We remembered — and we turned our steps to the Chapel. Perhaps Teddy would be there: perhaps we could see him through the pale gold light from the tall windows over the pulpit, perhaps we could hear his voice in the leaves that touched the windows, and perhaps we could feel his touch in our hearts there in the cool darkness, our hearts that yearned for beauty and yet make it so hard for beauty to come in.

"We walked down the dim aisle slowly, haltingly — for beauty is hard to find, and seeking for Teddy Wright and beauty are one. We saw the gold light from the window; we heard the leaves tapping outside — or was it

[1] Schuyler R. Myers ('94), in the *Beloit Alumnus*, December 1926.

really Teddy whispering to us 'Seek, seek'? And then suddenly we felt the touch in our hearts, lightly, softly, as Teddy would. We looked again to the gold windows and we too whispered back, 'We are seeking, we are seeking!' And we knew that Teddy was there, in the gold light, in the old crooked oak before the Library, in all the beauty of the world, and he has now but given his soul back to it. Teddy, may you but know that we loved you, that we shall always love you." [1]

The sixtieth anniversary of the class of 1867, held at Commencement, 1927, afforded impressive linking of the old days at Beloit with the new. Of the thirteen young men who graduated in this class, five now returned to salute Alma Mater and one another, receiving, with the accompanying group of wives, children and grandchildren, an enthusiastic welcome. They had entered the College when it had less than one hundred alumni, thirteen classes having graduated. It was in the midst of the tremendous Civil War that their freshman year was passed. Four of these five served in that war, so that they were already classed as veterans when they graduated. Now they came home, veterans indeed, from life's wide fields, where they had done loyal service in East and West and South and in distant Asia — James Bass and William Cochran and Stanley Lathrop and Arthur Smith and Horace Warner, hailing the young Beloit of their fond memories, and the present Beloit so much stronger than the College they had known together though no dearer to their hearts, and the Beloit yet to be, whose still nobler aspect was envisaged for them in the College that was now welcoming them to their festival. Their lives had paralleled all the years of the College's life thus far. In her serene presence they seemed to catch afresh something of the immortal

[1] From editorial in the *Round Table* of Oct. 6, 1926, signed "From Us All," written by Miss Katharine T. Fritts of the class of 1927.

spirit which it is her high privilege to possess and to impart.

A most interesting permanent association with the earliest life of the College was formed by the gift in November, 1927, of twenty-five thousand dollars for the founding of a memorial to the beloved and venerated Dr. Jeremiah Porter, who was chaplain at Fort Dearborn and pastor in the village of Chicago in the early thirties, and while pastor in Green Bay in the forties was one of the founders of Beloit College, to the end of his long life deeply interested in its development. His sons and grandsons have graduated at the College, in which his great-grandchildren are present and prospective students.

Thus the College moves on into its ninth decade through mingled lights and shadows, the darkness not less than the brightness being essential to the nobility of the picture which life is creating. In his student days the writer heard Charles Kingsley say shortly before the end of his career: "By sentiment well directed as by sorrow wisely used, great nations live." The profound truth expressed in these words can be embodied only in the lives of individual men and women in whom the nation is constituted. It is a part of the glory of the College and is of the essence of its spiritual value to those who know it and love it, that it gathers into itself and breathes back upon us the choicest sentiments and affections both of our youth and of our older days. We share its burdens and sorrows as it shares ours. We love it instinctively when we are its young children; "the years that bring the philosophic mind" only deepen and clarify our devotion to it. The record of its noble fourscore years now awakens our reverence and gratitude; added decades and even centuries will only heighten and enrich the honor future generations will render to it. Meanwhile it never feels the weight of years. Alma Mater realizes in her own

personality the miracle of perpetual youth. She will always take her children, younger and older alike, by the hand and unwearied lead them along widening paths toward the glowing horizons of coming days.

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NOTE: Of the many names of persons occurring in this volume, it has seemed best to include in the index only those of Trustees and officers of the College, full Professors and those having temporary charge of departments, together with such as have had some special relation to historical developments. Others may readily be found in the several chapters.

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